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The Greatest
of all the
Everbearers



SUCCESS

with the Fruit and Vegetable Garden

THE CAMPBELL NURSERIES

& SEED HOUSE



Trees—Plants—Seeds

That Are

"Bred to Yield"

Paw Paw

Michigan



The Ever-Yield

Campbell's Ever-yield (Perfect) is as far ahead of Progressive, as Progressive is ahead of the rest of the everbearers. The fruit is of immense size, very similar to the Sample in shape and color, but possessing a spicy flavor equal to the Warfield.

Campbell's Ever-yield does not set quite so many berries as the Progressive, but the berries are so much larger that the actual yield through the season is about one-third heavier than the Progressive. Our Ever-yield berries sold for fifty cents a pint all last summer and fall, through a very dry season when our Progressives on the same farm were running the size of small marbles.

After fruiting last fall, we dug several of the fruiting plants, and found their feeder roots had penetrated the ground to a depth of sixteen inches. No wonder the Ever-yield defies the drouth! The Ever-yield will find food and moisture, and turn it into big,

Each Year Adds to the Thousands of Enthusiastic Friends of

EVER - YIELD

The Wonderful Everbearer

luscious berries that will fairly melt in your mouth. Through rain and sun, the Ever-yield keeps right on at its job of producing big berries.

From early June to late in October, and sometimes well into November, the Ever-yield can be depended upon for two or three good pickings every week. Frost may kill the blossoms either late in the spring or in the fall, but the Ever-yield puts out more blossoms, and keeps right on blossoming, and setting and ripening fruit until freezing weather and snow winds up the season; when it simply "goes to sleep," and starts in again the following spring.

The Genuine Campbell's

Ever-yield strawberry plants can be secured only from us, and you should make it a point to set out a trial plot, and convince yourself of the merits of this wonderful variety.

20 Fine Plants for \$1.00
FIFTY FOR POST ONE HUNDRED
TWO PAID FOR ONLY \$3.50
DOLLARS

JUST A FEW WORDS IN YOUR INTERESTS

The foundation of **SUCCESS** with the Fruit and Vegetable Garden is: First,—properly prepared soil; Second,—fresh, tested seeds of high germination and fruit trees or plants that have been bred up to the highest point of quality and productiveness; Third,—proper care during the growing season; and Fourth,—sufficient moisture.

The preparation of the soil, and the care and culture of fruit and vegetable garden crops as well as suggestions in regard to supplied moisture, are briefly covered on the following two pages. They are worthy of careful reading.

You can make your **SOIL** what you want it to be. Thin, light soil can be enriched. Heavy, clayey soil can be lightened up. Lime will correct acid soil.

WHAT "BRED-TO-YIELD" MEANS TO YOU

Our chief business is to improve the quality and increase the yield of the stock we produce. This can only be done by careful selection of the stock from which to propagate. We are very fortunately situated in the very heart of the Southern Michigan "Fruit Belt" one of the most famous fruit districts in the United States. Many Grapes, Small Fruits and Strawberry Plants, have been originated here.

Our stock is propagated from buds, scions, cuttings and runners, taken from selected trees, plants and vines in the most productive orchards, vineyards, berry plantations and truck patches of Southern Michigan.

It is reasonable to suppose that trees, plants, vines and seeds produced in this manner will prove far superior to the general run of seeds that you buy at the store, or from seedsmen less fortunately located, or to nursery stock you may order from an agent.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT'S ENDORSEMENT

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, a branch of our National Government, has been making some extensive investigations into the quality of the trees, plants, vines and seeds sent out by the different houses. These investigations cover a period of several years, and you can depend upon their correctness.

After presenting the results of the Department's investigations, in Bulletin No. 113, the following advice is given to the farmer, orchardist and gardener:

"If the farmer makes his purchase direct from the nurseryman, he will save the expense of the middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes and injuries that may occur through repeated handling."

In regard to seeds, the advice given by the Department of Agriculture is even more emphatic. After careful tests and comparisons extending over a period of

The **CARE AND CULTURE** of your orchard, berry patch or garden is entirely in your own hands;—and nature richly rewards the hours spent with the cultivator, hoe, pruning saw and sprayer. And **MOISTURE**, to some extent at least, can be supplied as needed.

But unless you are both a seed specialist and an experienced nurseryman with a love for your work, you cannot be expected to produce either the seeds or the nursery stock that are fundamental necessities to success. This must be left to the concern with the expensive equipment necessary to the production, selection, improving and testing of the trees, plants and seeds you plant. This is where we assist you to make a **SUCCESS** with your orchard and garden.

It is well to remember, however, that breeding will not take the place of cultivation and care. High-grade, selected, "Bred-to-Yield" trees, vines, plants and seeds deserve the same attention that a progressive farmer gives to his high-grade, registered live-stock.

But "Bred-to-Yield" does not necessarily mean "High-Price." In fact, just the reverse is apt to be true.

Owing to the special adaptability of the soil in the Paw Paw Fruit Belt to the growing of the finest fruits and vegetables, we can produce the highest grade of planting stock at a lower cost than it costs to grow "just ordinary" stock in less favorable locations. Then too, by selling direct to the grower, all middlemen's profits and agents' commissions are eliminated. **YOU RECEIVE THE VERY BEST IN QUALITY AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE.**

five years, the results are summed up in the following words:

"The germination of mail order seeds tested by the Department of Agriculture in the last five years has been 77.5 per cent and the germination of the box seeds has been 60.5 per cent. The seeds purchased from different mail order houses were more nearly uniform in quality than the box seeds. The average germination of box seeds put up by one firm for four years was less than one-half that of those put up by another firm."

The Department of Agriculture does not tell us who the nursery and seed houses are that send out the high-grade stock, and who sends out the low-grade stock. But you can easily form your own conclusions.

The Campbell Nurseries and Seed House is located in a district where it would be more difficult and more expensive to produce poor stock than good stock.

Be Sure to Read This!

List the Nursery Stock, such as Trees, Plants, Vines, Plants, Cuttings and Grafts, on the **FRONT** of the Order Sheet. Use the back of the Order Sheet for ordering **SEEDS ONLY**.

We prepay the Postage or Freight on **ALL SEEDS**, in this catalog, and on all Nursery Stock where the **POSTPAID PRICE** is given. It is unwise to order Nursery stock shipped by freight. Small packages, up to fifty pounds in weight can be sent by parcel post, and you can pay the postage at your end. This costs 13c more than the postage—10c for collection, and 3c for returning the amount of the postage to us.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY, and be careful to sign your name and address to each and every letter sent us.

WRITE NOTHING BUT THE ORDER ON THE ORDER SHEET. If you wish to write anything beside the order, write it on a separate sheet of paper, but mail it in the same envelope. Both order and letter can be given more careful attention if they are in separate sheets.

ALWAYS SEND REMITTANCE WITH ORDER. Our terms are the same to everybody. All our business is done on a cash basis. This is a direct benefit to all our customers, as we are not compelled to increase our selling price to you in order to cover other people's bad debts, and at our low prices we can't afford to open any accounts or fill C. O. D. orders. You may remit at our risk either by post office or express money order, bank draft, or registered letter.

ORDER NOW. We advise our customers to order as early as possible. It is a great convenience to us and usually an advantage to you to have your orders placed early.

DAMAGED GOODS. If any goods sent by express or freight arrive in bad condition, bags torn, boxes broken, or anything else wrong, have the agent make notation of such loss on the expense bill and return to us, so we can make proper claims, and we will refund for any loss.

HALF POUNDS ARE SUPPLIED AT POUND RATES 50 AT HUNDRED RATE, 500 AT THOUSAND RATE unless otherwise specified.

OUR IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE

We **GUARANTEE** all Nursery Stock and Seeds sent out by us to be **TRUE TO NAME**, and as represented in this Catalog.

We **GUARANTEE** that all **SEEDS** we send you are fresh, pure, unadulterated, and of high germination.

We **GUARANTEE** all **TREES, VINES, PLANTS, CUTTINGS and GRAFTS** to be **TRUE TO NAME, FREE FROM DISEASE, or INSECT INJURY**, and that they will arrive, if sent by mail or express, in **GROWING CONDITION**.

We will replace, without charge, any Nursery Stock or seeds you purchase from us, that are unsatisfactory to you on arrival. **YOU ARE THE ONLY JUDGE.**

As we cannot plant and cultivate your Seeds or Nursery Stock, or control the weather, **WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THE CROP.** But we do guarantee that everything you buy from us is exactly as represented in this catalog.

THE CAMPBELL NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Paw Paw, Michigan

Success with the Fruit and Vegetable Garden

VEGETATION

Trees, plants, vines, and all other forms of life that support their life by drawing food direct from the soil, are known under the general name of **Vegetation**. Vegetation forms the link between the mineral kingdom, as represented by the inert or lifeless substances of which the earth is composed, (called "Elements"); and the animal kingdom, of which Man is the highest type. Although all of our life is derived from the soil, we cannot make use of the life-supporting elements in the soil until these elements have first been absorbed by Vegetation, and changed into a form that will support animal life. An understanding of these principles will prove a great help, even in growing of a small kitchen-garden.

PLANT FOOD OR ELEMENTS

....The principle "elements" necessary to animal life, and which plants must contain in order to be of use as food, are, Nitrogen, Potash, Phosphorus, Lime, Silica, Iron, Iodine, and a number of others of lesser importance. All but the first four, nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and lime, are usually found in sufficient quantities in all soils. If the soil is deficient in any of these four, the deficiency must be supplied. Often all the elements are in the soil, but in such a form that the plant cannot take them up, because the soil is lacking in "humus."

WHAT IS "HUMUS?"

"Humus" is simply a mass of fibres, usually leaves, roots, straw, stalks or other woody vegetable matter. Humus is not plant food, but it nearly always contains plant food. If straw, stalks or leaves are plowed under, and rot in the ground, the fibres become a spongy material which helps to break up the insoluble elements, and hold them in such shape that the tiny feeder roots of the growing plants will carry these elements up through the plant with the soil water. Humus can be compared to the honey-comb. The honey-comb is not food, and cannot be digested, but the comb enables the bees to store honey, and makes the honey "available" for use. Just so the decayed vegetable fibers, the "humus" in the soil, stores up plant food and makes it available for the roots of the growing plant. If we take barn-yard manure that has rotted, and wash it through a fine screen, the water would wash out all the plant food elements, and leave only a mass of grayish fibres. These fibres are the humus. The liquid we have washed away is the finest form of plant food, but if we used the liquid only, it would wash down through the soil and most of it would be lost. But if we plow under the unwashed manure, the humus will hold nearly all the plant food, sometimes for years, so the growing plant can use it as it needs it.

HOW DEEP DO PLANTS FEED?

Some of the most important elements can only be changed into "available" plant food by the action of tiny forms of animal life called "Bacteria," and these bacteria, being of animal life, must have air to breathe, just like human beings. They can only work as far down in the ground as the air can penetrate. Humus renders the soil "porous," or full of tiny air holes. Rotted barn-yard manure, plowed deeply into the soil, forms a porous bed of available plant food clear down to the bottom of the furrow, and the rains during the growing season will wash plant-food, air and bacteria to a depth of several inches lower. Deep plowing or spading is therefore a necessity to success with all growing plants, as the plant will feed only to the depth that it can reach **AVAILABLE** plant food.

CORRECTING FAULTY GARDEN SOILS

As the success of the garden depends upon the condition of the soil, it is a good plan to find out if the soil is in the proper shape or condition to support vegetable life before planting the seed or setting out the plant or tree. The three greatest faults, and perhaps the easiest to correct, are: **THIN SOIL**, light, sandy soil that is so open that it cannot hold available plant food. This is easily corrected by heavy applications of barn-yard manure, plowed very deep, and; in the fall, by plowing under straw, and seeding to some winter crop such as rye, and plowing this under the following spring. **HEAVY CLAY** may be rich in plant food, but it may become so hard packed that air cannot penetrate below the surface, and consequently the bacteria cannot live to do the work of breaking up the elements into available plant food. Heavy clay is often lacking in humus. Liberal quantities of coal ashes, fine cinders, or even saw-dust or fine shavings, thoroughly worked into clay soil will break it up, and liberal quantities of manure will provide the humus, as well as add to the supply of plant food. **SOUR or ACID SOIL** is usually caused by poor drainage. To test for acid soil, secure some strips of blue Litmus Paper from your druggist.

Take a ball of moist soil from several points of the field, cut the balls in two, lay a strip of the Litmus Paper between the halves, and press the halves together tightly, and allow to stand for a few minutes. When the balls are again opened, if the Litmus Paper shows any stains of **RED**, the soil is acid, and must be corrected by working lime thoroughly into the soil. If it is impossible to properly drain the field, it must be limed every year, and a deep furrow, an open trench, plowed the length of the garden or field, every twenty or thirty feet.

GET YOUR SOIL READY FIRST, THEN PLANT.

You cannot grow high-grade fruits or vegetables from soil that is improperly prepared. Better have a smaller garden well prepared than a large field with a poor seed bed. It is not as big a job as it may seem, to properly prepare a good seed bed. In a single day you can accomplish wonders with even a spade. Don't be in a hurry to plant. A few days, or even weeks, spent in fitting up the soil will more than pay in the harvested crop. If you could see and realize the painstaking care we take to supply you with the best in stocks and seeds, you would cheerfully help the good work along—to your own profit—by getting your soil into the best possible shape.

PLANTING FOR BUMPER FRUIT CROPS

As Nursery Stock, especially the fruit trees, are planted where they are to remain for a term of years, the preparation of the soil for the orchard, vineyard or small fruit patch cannot be neglected. Still, the work can be so arranged as to extend over a period of years, by fitting up the soil as far as the roots will reach the first year. The following suggestions should prove of value in getting your fruit started, as they are the methods that the most successful growers have found to be best by actual experience.

FRUIT TREES—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, etc., require that the soil shall be rich in plant food to a depth of at least 30 inches. This can be accomplished easily. Drive a slender stake exactly where you wish the tree to stand. With a string and sharpened stick, using the stake as a center, mark off a circle around the stake 30 inches in diameter. Dig a hole of this size 30 inches deep, carefully throwing the dirt in a pile a little distance from the hole. Dump a half wagon-box load of rotted manure close to the pile of dirt, and mix dirt and manure, over and over until thoroughly mixed. Refill the hole within 8 inches of the top with the mixture of dirt and manure. Take the tree to be planted, and after carefully cutting all broken roots with a sharp knife, set the tree, with roots outspread, in the exact center of the hole. Draw dirt over the roots, tramping carefully, and add pail after pail of water until the hole is filled with dirt. The tree will start to growing immediately, and by the end of the season will outstrip any tree not planted in the same manner. If the trees are set out late, make a shallow trench around the tree, with a hoe, about a foot away from the trunk. Cover with a forkful or two of strawy manure, and over this pour a pail of water two or three times a week during dry weather.

CURRENTS and Gooseberries prosper in, and even prefer a cool, shady location, and for this reason can be used as fillers between fruit trees. They should be planted not closer than three feet apart in the garden, or 3 feet by six feet in the field. Dig a hole 18 inches across and the same depth, and fill with mixed earth and manure (one-third manure) as directed for fruit trees. Fill the hole to within 6 inches of the top before planting. Water, if required, during hot weather.

GRAPES should be set ten feet apart in the rows, and the rows should be not less than ten feet apart. For large plantings, open a deep furrow for each row, mark across the furrows ten feet apart, and at each mark throw a good forkful of rotted manure. With a fork or hoe mix manure and dirt, carefully set the vine with roots outspread lengthwise of the furrow; fill around with the enriched earth, carefully packing and tramping, and close the rest of the furrow with the cultivator. For growing a dozen or so vines in the garden, dig a hole 2 feet across and 12 inches deep. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches deep. The grape is a very shallow feeder, but its roots will spread for a distance of 4 to 5 feet in every direction from the vine, and just a few inches below the surface.

TIPPED FRUIT PLANTS such as Black and Purple Cap Raspberries, Tipped Dewberries etc. are best planted by digging a hole a foot deep and two feet across. Set the plants about five inches deep, filling the hole with seven inches of dirt and manure before planting. They will benefit by regular watering during the first season, if the weather is dry.

SUCKER PLANTS or fruit plants from root cuttings, such as most of the raspberry, dewberry and blackberry varieties, should be planted in furrows. Plow

a furrow or dig a trench a foot deep, throwing the dirt out to one side. Spread manure evenly, to a depth of 2 to 3 inches in the furrow and over the dirt. Refill the furrows by hoeing mixed dirt and manure back in place, or, in field culture, by cultivating it in, and set the plants in the enriched dirt. After carefully packing the dirt, make an opening with a sharp spade for each plant, set plants 6 inches deep in each hole, and tramp the dirt around each plant. They should be cultivated at once. The object in setting out these plants in furrows is to keep the new plants that form every year, (the "suckers") from spreading out between the rows. The roots will follow the enriched furrow, and as the suckers are thrown up from the lateral roots, all of our new plants will be in the row or nearly so. Dig up all but the sturdiest plants every spring, so as to leave a clump of 3 to 5 canes 3 to 4 feet apart in the row.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Of all the systems of growing strawberries, the narrow matted row has proven to be the best from the point of yield and economy of labor. Mark off rows 4 feet apart, and plow a trench with a single shovel plow, or dig a trench with a shovel, 16 inches wide and about six inches deep. Mix the dirt with rotted manure, and replace in the trench, packing down firmly. Mark the rows again. This can easily be done by driving a stake at each end of the row, on the line, before the trench is dug. After the trench is refilled, simply stretch a line from stake to stake and you have your old line. On this line, at intervals of 18 inches, strike a spade into the soil to

a depth of six inches. Draw the top of the spade toward you, leaving an opening in the soil. Take the strawberry plants, (which should be thoroughly wet for 15 or 20 minutes before planting; give each plant a sharp flip, to spread the roots, and insert in the hole, with the crown of the plant exactly level with the soil. Strike the spade about 6 inches in front of the plant, and push the handle away from you, thus compacting the soil around the roots. Take care that the crown of the plant is not out of the ground, so as to leave the roots exposed, or that the crown is underground. Either error will kill the plant. Hoe or cultivate through the growing season to keep the weeds down, and pinch off the blossoms as fast as they appear. Even the everbearers should not be allowed to set fruit for at least 90 days. Keep the runners inside the fertilized strip, and you will have a bed of strawberries the following season that simply cannot be beaten.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN should be so planted as to have a continuous supply of fresh vegetables for the table every day in the year, from early spring until freezing weather in the fall. This can be accomplished by planting a succession throughout the spring and summer. You should make a planting every month from March to September. As the instructions for planting are printed on every packet of our seed, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Fit the soil at least 14 inches deep, with all the rotted manure you can secure. As fast as one crop is gathered, plant another. Read carefully **THE GARDEN YEAR**, below, and order your seeds accordingly.

THE GARDEN YEAR

Fresh Vegetables from Your Garden from Spring to Fall

By following the planting outline given here, you will have a supply of fresh vegetables on your table throughout the season. Only a row or two need be planted at each date according to your tastes. One season's trial of this schedule will convince you of its value, and enable you to change it in following seasons to fit your own requirements.

MARCH—Sow Campbell's Earliest Tomato and Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage and Early Snowball Cauliflower in hotbed, or in flats in the house. Plow garden. After the 15th sow Eggplant and Peppers in flats inside. 20th Early Potatoes, Lettuce, Onions, Radish and Spinach. Alaska Peas, 25th, 4 inches deep.

APRIL—The Big Planting Month. Plant long rows at one side of garden with vegetables that are to grow all season; Parsley, Salsify, Swiss Chard, Celeriac, Onions, Leeks, Dasheen, Udo, Ground Almonds and Peanuts. Mix Radish seed in small amounts with all the foregoing seeds. Radishes will mark the rows, and can be pulled and eaten before they are in the way of the slower growing all-season crops. Next to these plant Early Potatoes, Spinach, Lettuce, Celery and a few hills of Adam's Extra Early Corn. A few rows of Upland Cress after 20th. Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, every week. Quality and American Wonder Peas every week. Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, 1st and 15th.

MAY—Golden Bantam Sweet Corn on 7th. Same and Country Gentleman Sweet Corn about the 28th. Spinach

and Radish every week. Four sowings of Peas a week apart; Quality, Alaska, Gradus, Telephone. Lettuce every 10 days. After 20th sow in sheltered spot, Late Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Kale, Winter Celery for fall and winter crops. After 25th, if weather is settled warm, transplant early Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplants to permanent location in garden. Plant hills of Pumpkin, Squash, Melons, New Guinea Butter Vine, Bush Beans 7th and 21st. Beets, Carrots, Cucumbers, Onions, Squash, Pumpkins and Lima Beans after 25th.

JUNE—Plant Bush Lima Beans. Transplant Late Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Winter Celery. Lettuce and Radish every week. Beets, Carrots, Evergreen Corn, Cucumber, Quality Peas, 15th. Onion for greens, 10th and 20th. Bush Beans, 7th and 28th.

JULY Quality Peas, 10th and 20th. Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam Corn, 15th. Endive, Beets, Carrots, Head Lettuce, Bush Beans, 7th and 28th. Sow Rutabagas for winter use.

AUGUST—Bush Beans, Carrots, Beets, Alaska Peas, Spinach, 1st to 10th. Endive, Lettuce, Turnip and Kohlrabi, 7th and 21st. Radishes, small planting every week.

SEPTEMBER—Two plantings of Radishes and Spinach, 1st and 14th. Sow Early Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, early varieties, in coldframe. Protect through winter and set out following spring for extra early.

We Can Send Fruit Trees and Plants Anywhere up to May First

With the exception of our Strawberry plants, all of our Nursery stock is dug in the fall and kept in cool storage during the winter.

We keep it dormant, so that it will not start to grow until it is planted.

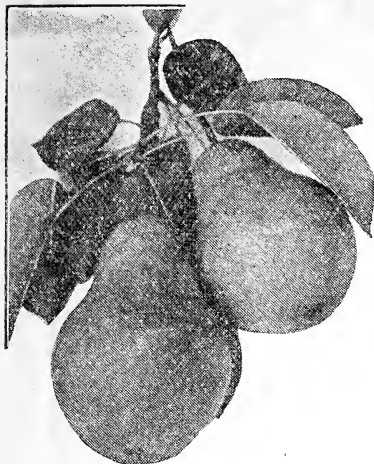
The best plan, of course, is to get your order for nursery stock in early, so that we are certain to have the varieties you want.

But if, after sending your order, you find you need some more trees or plants, order them, and if

we have the varieties in stock we will ship them to you at any time up to the first of May, giving them special packing so they will arrive in good condition.

If your order is received late, and we are out of any variety you want, we will fill in with some variety closely resembling what you order,—under its own label, of course, unless you write on the Order Blank "DO NOT SUBSTITUTE," in which case we will simply refund your money for that part of the order we cannot fill.

"Bred-to-Yield" PEARS and PLUMS



Bartlett Pears

These four varieties are the cream of the Pear world, and can be successfully grown wherever apples will mature. The stock we offer is of sturdy, healthy growth, with fine root systems. They make rapid growth, and in a few years will supply you with all the pears you can use, and leave a nice surplus for sale at good prices.

Kieffer. A very large pear, irregular and angular in shape, but of wonderful flavor when allowed to mature. It should be allowed to hang on the tree until early October, and then picked and stored in a cool dark place until the color turns golden yellow.

Seckel. A small but delicious pear of unapproachable spicy flavor. It is always in demand for desserts and lunches. Ripens in September and October, and can be picked and eaten as soon as ripe. Tree makes rather slow growth, and is not a heavy cropper.

Bartlett. Rich, golden yellow, with a soft red flush, when ripe. Rich and melting, with a beautiful musky flavor peculiar to itself. The tree is a rapid grower and yields heavy crops at an early age if well cultivated. Ripens in late September.

Flemish Beauty. One of the oldest varieties of Pear grown, and still one of the leaders, as it can be successfully grown over such a wide range of country. It is very hardy and produces abundant crops of choice fruit. September and October.

Back-to-Normal Prices on "Bred-to-Yield" Pears

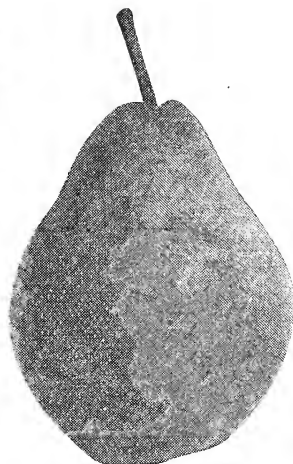
Grade	Size	Each	Doz.	
X	3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$ 7.50	By Express
XX	4 to 5 ft.	1.00	10.00	or Freight
XXX	5 ft. up	1.25	12.50	Not prepaid

Mailing Size, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each, Postpaid

Pears and Plums
are Heavy, One-Year-Old
Stock.

The Best of the Plums

There never has been enough good plums raised to supply the demand. Probably no other fruit tree will stand the neglect and abuse as will the plum, and yet yield year after year. They amply reward good cultivation.



Kieffer Pear

Back-to-Normal Prices on "Bred-to-Yield" Plums

Grade	Size	Each	Doz.	
X	2 to 3 ft.	60c	\$5.00	By Express
XX	3 to 4 ft.	80c	7.50	or Freight
XXX	4 ft. up	\$1.25	10.00	Not Prepaid

Abundance. Rich cherry color, with heavy white bloom. Large, showy and beautiful. Flesh light yellow, melting, juicy, and of a most delicious sweetness. The stone is small and easily separated from the flesh. Early to bear and heavy in yield, it leads all Japan varieties.

Burbank. Large, nearly round, deep red skin, golden yellow flesh, very sweet, firm and meaty. Tree

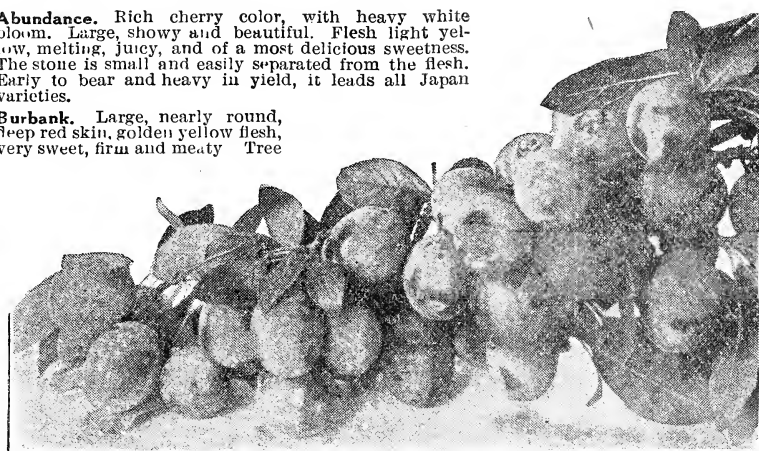


Burbank Plum

hardy and of vigorous and rapid growth, requiring close pruning for best results.

Red June. The earliest plum in cultivation, and consequently a very profitable variety to raise. Bright red with a fine bloom; flesh light yellow and juicy. It is of good quality and a very desirable sort.

Wickson. A heavy cropper of deep red, sugary-sweet plums. The fruit is handsome in appearance and delicious in quality. The tree is of rapid growth, and being of upright habit can be planted closer together.



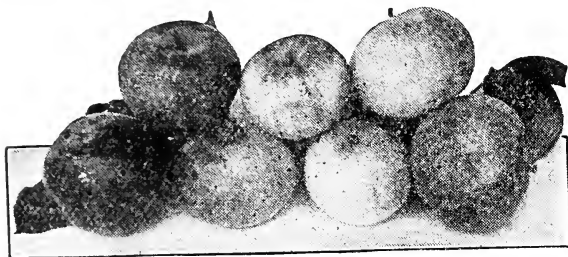
Abundance Plum



Wealthy Apple

Summer Apples

Summer apples as a rule can be planted closer than the larger fall or winter varieties. If closely pruned they may be set as close as 20 feet. Summer apples are but indifferent keepers, and should be used up as they ripen, as they will keep but a few months.



Summer Apples

Yellow Transparent. The very earliest apple to bear, and the quickest to reach maturity after being planted, often setting and ripening fruit the first year, even in the nursery row. Fruit pale yellow, clear white flesh, slightly acid and very juicy. Ripens in July and August.

Early Harvest. Tree of moderate upright growth. Skin yellow, flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens about two weeks later than Yellow Transparent. The tree is an abundant bearer of choice apples.

Red Astrachan. A Russian variety of extreme hardiness and can be grown almost anywhere. The fruit is handsome in appearance, nearly covered with deep crimson. Flesh crisp, slightly acid. Ripens with Early Harvest. The best summer cooking apple.

Fall Apples

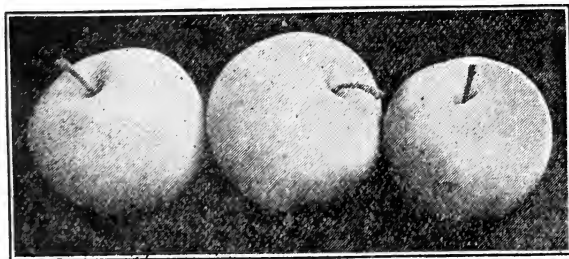
Maiden Blush. Large size, creamy yellow with a beautiful flush of red. One of the most popular and profitable varieties. A heavy cropper. Ripens in September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep crimson skin, snowy white flesh, melting, tender and delicious. The tree is vigorous and very hardy. One of the finest dessert apples, and in active demand everywhere. Ripens in November.

Wealthy. One of the hardiest varieties grown, and a money maker. Deep red, streaked with yellow. Flesh firm, sweet, juicy. A good keeper. Ripens in October, and improves in quality to January.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. The best winter apple for the Eastern and Middle States, where no variety yields as heavily or stands shipment better. A fine eating apple and the favorite for cooking. Keeps until April.



Grimes Golden

Bred-to-Yield Apples at

CULTURAL DIRECTION: Any good farm soil is all right for apples. Avoid wet spots as good drainage is very necessary for the trees. Dig the holes for the trees deep and pack the soil solid around the roots. This is of first importance as the tree should be well enough anchored so that when the heavy winds come the tree will not be able to bend enough to break the young and tender roots just starting. Be sure and keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds. This is especially important the first year the trees are set out.

Northern Spy. Fruit large and attractive, of bright red color. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy, and of remarkably fine flavor. Can be used from November to April, but must be carefully handled in storage.

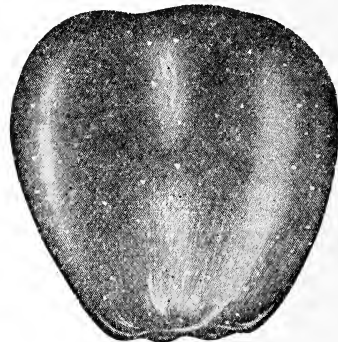
Grimes Golden. Large, golden yellow apples, with firm flesh of sprightly flavor. Will keep to April.

Jonathan. Deep bronze red, flesh spicily sweet, and very juicy. Tree is an early bearer, and highly productive. Ripens in November and can be used from then until the following spring. A very profitable variety.

Stayman Winesap. Deep red, striped and splashed with yellow and purple, the Stayman Winesap is a remarkable improvement over the old Winesap. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender and juicy. A late keeper.

Winter Banana. Very similar to Maiden Blush in appearance, but with a peculiar banana-like flavor. This variety seems to be more subject to the blight than other varieties, but is a very choice variety. Not a good keeper.

Delicious. No variety has, in the same space of time gained such wide popularity. It is now selling in the city fruit stands at 25c apiece. The tree is a vigorous grower in the Western and Pacific slope States, where it appears to do its best. The skin is deep red shading to golden yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is spicy, sweet and tender. Does not yield heavily in our experience.



Delicious Apple

Northwestern Greening. Early Winter. A large greenish yellow apple that is only fair quality for dessert and splendid for cooking. This variety gives good results, and is being grown with great profit in the north and south. An extremely heavy cropper.

Am. Golden Russet. Winter. A delicious, tender fleshed, yellow russeted apple. Mildly subacid; splendid.

York Imperial. It is an attractive pinkish red color with faint stripings of darker red, fine texture and of good quality. Its peculiar lop-sided shape gives it individuality, and it has a recognized place on all markets.

Crab Apples

Martha. A beautiful fruit—bright yellow, shaded red. Tree is handsome, a vigorous grower, and very hardy; a moderate bearer—mild and tart.

Transcendent. A medium-sized pleasantly flavored, extremely hardy, yellow crab, partly covered with red.

Hyslop. A large, deep crimson crab, popular because of its size and beauty. It is satisfactory in all sections. A favorite on Chicago markets

Back to Normal Prices

ARRIVAL OF TREES: Immediately upon the arrival of the trees take them out of the box or package and wet the roots thoroughly. Then dig a deep furrow and heel the trees in until ready to plant. If trees should arrive during freezing weather, or while frost is still in the ground, store the package in a cool place, preferably a cellar and wait until conditions are all right to heel them in the ground or plant them. Our trees are all packed so well that they will arrive in good condition.



Wealthy Apple

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT AN ORCHARD

WHY? Because there are less apple trees in the United States today than there were in 1910.

The following figures were copied from a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of The Census, Washington, D. C., dated June 27, 1921.

Apple Trees of bearing age—		Apple trees not of bearing age—	
1920	115,265,029	1920	36,171,604
1910	151,322,840	1910	65,791,848
Decrease	36,057,811	Decrease	29,620,244
Per cent of decrease.....	23.8	Per cent of decrease.....	45.0

What the Above Figures Mean to You

Nothing could explain so clearly why apples are selling at such high prices on the market today. Think of it! The decrease in apple stock both of bearing age and not of bearing age during the past ten years has amounted to over 65 million trees, and the older trees which up to a few years ago, bore the bulk of the crop, are fast dying off. It will take many years before enough apple trees are planted to bring the supply of fruit up to normal, and in the meantime the man with an orchard will get rich. Now is the time to plant. Get in on the ground floor and reap some of the large profits now being made by leading apple men.

Apple Trees Scarce in Nurseries

Never in the history of the world have apple trees been so scarce. Labor-scarcity and unsettled nursery and business conditions due to the World War have been responsible for this scarcity. Many nurseries practically went out of business. French seedlings were almost unobtainable. There will be very few to be had this season—and few next, and they cost eight to ten times what they did before the war. Lack of labor supply and tree stocks cut down our planting. So we are compelled to ask those wishing apple trees to forward their orders early. This is the only sure way to avoid disappointment.

CHOICE TWO-YEAR STOCK

Grade	Size	Each	Dozen	
X	3 to 4 ft.	50c	\$ 4.50	By Express
XX	4 to 5 ft.	80c	7.50	or Freight
XXX	5 ft. up	\$1.25	12.00	Not Prepaid

We recommend the planting of one-year-old stock.

CHOICE ONE-YEAR STOCK

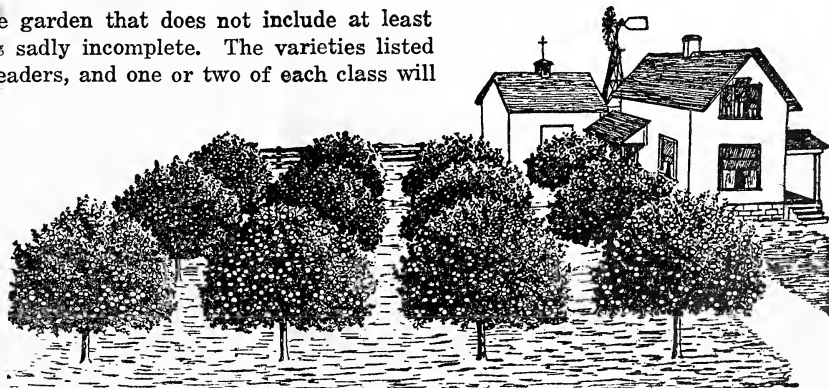
Grade	Size	Each	Dozen	
X	3 to 4 ft.	40c	\$ 4.00	By Express
XX	4 to 5 ft.	70c	7.00	or Freight
XXX	5 ft. up	\$1.00	10.00	Not Prepaid

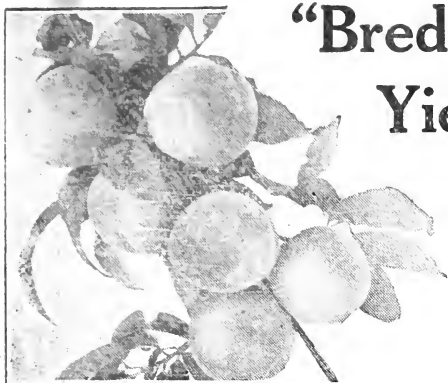
Mailing size, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 dozen

POSTPAID

The farm or the village garden that does not include at least a few choice apple trees is sadly incomplete. The varieties listed on opposite page are the leaders, and one or two of each class will put ripe apples on your table every day in the year.

The ground on which your orchard is planted can be made to do double duty by planting your beans, peas, potatoes, corn, in fact, everything in the line of vegetables, between the rows of fruit.





Elberta

Elberta. Easily the leading peach in all American markets, on account of its beautiful color, large size and juicy flesh. Deep yellow with a dark red blush. Stands shipping over long distances. It is very hardy, and stands extremes of cold remarkably well. It is a freestone, medium early in season, immediately following Early Crawford.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow, of fine quality and appearance. On account of its comparatively short season it is a favorite variety for cold districts. It brings a high price on account of its earliness. Probably more Early Crawfords are planted than of any other early variety, as it is the earliest good peach.



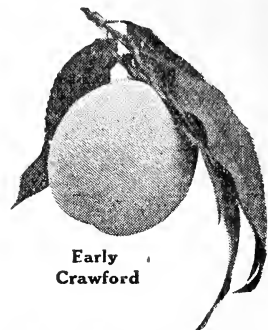
Engel Mammoth

Engel Mammoth. A very large freestone peach, of deep yellow color with a bright red cheek. Originated by the late Columbus Engel, at Paw Paw, Mich. It is a little later than the Elberta, sweeter firmer, and with a smaller pit. Very resistant to disease and insects.

Kalamazoo. Another of "Clum" Engel's productions, and a very desirable variety. Similar to Mammoth, but has mottled blush, and is slightly smaller in size. It is a heavy producer of high-grade fruit, and among the leaders as a commercial variety.

"Bred-to-Yield" Peaches

There was a time when folks thought peaches could be grown only in favored locations, but we now know by experience that there is hardly a state in the Union but will produce the finest kind of peaches. But it is a good plan to order the trees from Paw Paw, where they have been bred up to the highest point of quality. Several of the best varieties were originated here, such as Engel Mammoth, Kalamazoo, Gold Drop, etc.



Early Crawford

Back to Normal Prices on Our One-Year "Bred-to-Yield" Peach

GRADE	SIZE	EACH	DOZEN
X	2 to 3 ft.	30c.	\$2.50
XX	3 to 4 ft.	45c.	4.00
XXX	4 ft. up	60c.	5.00

By Freight or Express. Not Prepaid

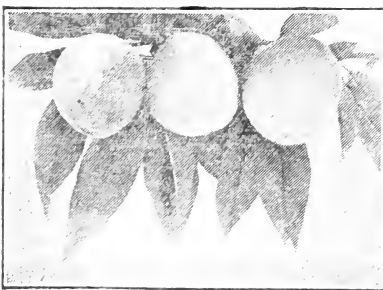
Mailing Size, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.
POSTPAID

J. H. Hale. One of the handsomest peaches. One-third to one-half larger than the Elberta, and more highly colored. Skin deep red, smooth and with little or no fuzz. The flesh is golden yellow, firm and of excellent flavor. A fine commercial peach owing to its shipping qualities. A few days earlier than Elberta.

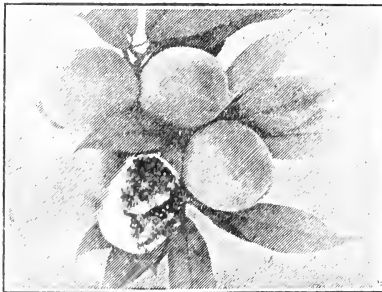
Belle of Georgia. Ripens early in August, the fruit is pretty in color and shape. Has red cheek, the flesh is white, sweet, the pit small. The tree is remarkably hardy, and though a southern peach, can be safely planted in the extreme north, owing to its short season. The trees make rapid growth, and mature early, bearing a good crop the third year.

Carman. Another early freestone of exceptional qualities. The skin is yellowish white; the flesh creamy white with a red tinge. It is especially suited to cold locations where other varieties cannot be grown. Probably the hardier peach grown. Freestone, the flavor is good, it is a good shipper, and a splendid commercial proposition.

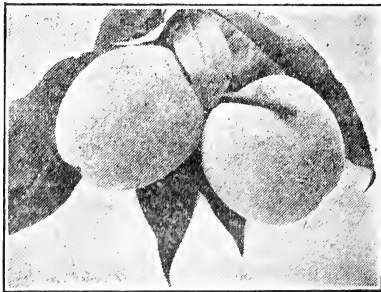
Salway. Very large, firm delicious flesh. Skin yellow with red cheek. It requires a long season to ripen, and should not be planted in the extreme north. It is a splendid keeper, and if allowed to ripen on the tree, can be kept in storage until early December. Probably the only peach of which this can be said.



J. H. Hale



Salway



Belle of Georgia

Grow Grapes

GRAPE VINES

from the Paw Paw, Mich. Grape Belt

The finest grapes in the world are grown in the Paw Paw "Grape Belt," the normal annual output being about five million baskets annually. When you buy grape vines from Paw Paw, you are certain of getting the very best there is. Owing to heavy planting this season, but few vines are left unsold.

Remember These Prices Are PREPAID!

One Year, Best Grade		Two Year, Best Grade	
35 cents each	Dozen...\$2.75	50 cents each	Dozen...\$4.00
25 for \$5.00	100 for \$15.00	25 for \$7.50	100 for \$25.00
PREPAID		By Mail or Express	PREPAID

THE PROFITABLE VARIETIES

Delaware. A favorite red grape, shading to golden orange, with a fine bloom. The berries are small, but the bunches are compact. The flavor is delicious and spicy. It makes grape juice of clear, red color, and contains a high per cent of sugar. Picked just before fully ripe, it makes jelly of clear amber color.

Agawam. A dark red, finely flavored grape that is rich, sweet and aromatic. The vine is hardy, bears regularly; the bunch is large. Ripens just after Concord and is a heavy bearer.

Catawba. A favorite red grape that is ideal in quality. One of the best keeping commercial grapes. Makes delicious grape juice and wine.

Niagara. Similar to the Concord in shape of bunch and in flavor, but is yellowish white. The berries and bunches are larger than the Concord, and the skin tougher. It is the best white grape, and is very hardy.

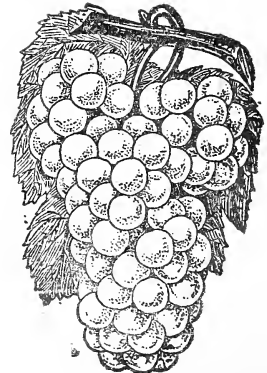
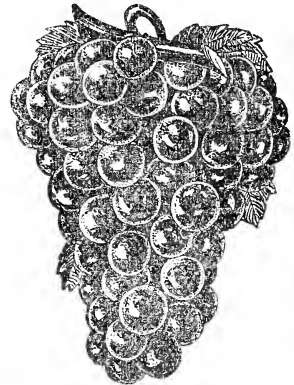
Moore's Diamond. A magnificent white grape a little earlier than the Niagara. As dependable in vine and in fruiting as the Concord. We consider it one of the very best white grapes grown. Early, hardy, productive.

Concord. The leading purple grape, and the favorite everywhere. More Concord grapes are sold every year than all other varieties together. The bunches are large, solidly compact, and well shouldered. The Concord can be depended upon to yield a bushel of choice grapes every year, and with a little winter protection it can be grown in the coldest locations.

Campbell's Early. One of the earliest good grapes. Bunches slightly smaller than Concord, skin almost black, with white bloom. A profitable variety on account of its earliness, and a good shipper.

Worden. Ripens about two weeks before the Concord, which it resembles. Black skin very thin, making it a poor shipper except in iced cars. A fine grape for home use.

Moore Early. A most profitable black grape largely planted everywhere. Similar to Concord in appearance and quality, but two weeks earlier. Vine healthy, hardy and succeeds wherever Concord grows. No variety will pay better returns. A good shipper.



"Modern Grape Culture," an Illustrated Four-page Folder, sent FREE with Each Order of Grape Vines.

\$2.50 Twelve Big Grape Vines \$2.50

The vines offered in this Collection are all extra heavy One-year vines, and guaranteed to grow. No other varieties may be substituted. Please bear this in mind.

4 Delaware

4 Concord

4 Niagara

Grapes will grow anywhere on nearly any kind of soil. Enough grapes to cover an arbor will supply your table and cellar with the finest of eating grapes and wine.

Postpaid

Postpaid

BRED-TO-YIELD Cherries

No better Cherry Trees are grown anywhere than in the famous Paw Paw cherry district in southern Michigan. In three fruits, Cherries, Grapes and Peaches, this district excels, and our fruit and fruit trees are famous the country over.

Early Richmond. (Sour) One of the most popular cherries, and unexcelled for cooking and canning. It is by far the most hardy variety, carrying through the coldest winters without injury. Ripens in June.

White Oxheart. (Sweet) One of the best and most productive, if not the very best, of the light-colored varieties. Creamy white, flushed with golden yellow. The flavor is sweet and spicy and the fruit is always in demand.

Black Tartarian. (Sweet) The standard black cherry in all markets. Bright purplish black, handsome in appearance. The flesh is fairly firm, juicy, rich flavor. Rapid grower, and yields an immense crop.

Montmorency. (Sour) Large, deep red, the very best of the main season sour cherries, both on account of its quality and yield. Montmorency can usually be depended upon for a full crop every year, regardless of the weather conditions.



White Oxheart

CHERRY PRICES

Grade	Size	Each
X	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
XX	3 to 4 ft.	1.25
XXX	4 ft. up	1.50

By Express or Freight, Not Prepaid



Black Tartarian

3 Bred-to-Yield NEW FRUITS

Among the many new varieties of fruits that are being originated from year to year, once in a while we find a variety that appears to be a distinct improvement over the old standards.

After carefully testing their merits by several years' growth in every State in the Union, we can offer these three varieties, and recommend them for general planting. You will not be disappointed with a trial of all three varieties.

Rex Everbearing Red Raspberry. It is the earliest Red Raspberry to bear, and after the old canes have fruited the new canes keep right on fruiting until October. The new canes will produce fruit 90 days after planting, but it is better to pick off these blossoms the first year, to allow the new canes to make larger growth. The fruit is large, deep crimson, and deliciously sweet. It has proven a profitable variety everywhere. **Prices Below.**

Giant Grape Blackberry. Named from its habit of fruiting in large, compact clusters which much resemble a cluster of grapes. The berry is of good size, remarkably sweet and juicy. The canes grow rapidly, tall, upright. Its distinguishing feature, in which it stands apart from other varieties, is its immense yield, which, together with its fine quality, make it a very desirable garden and market blackberry of the first rank. **See Prices Below.**

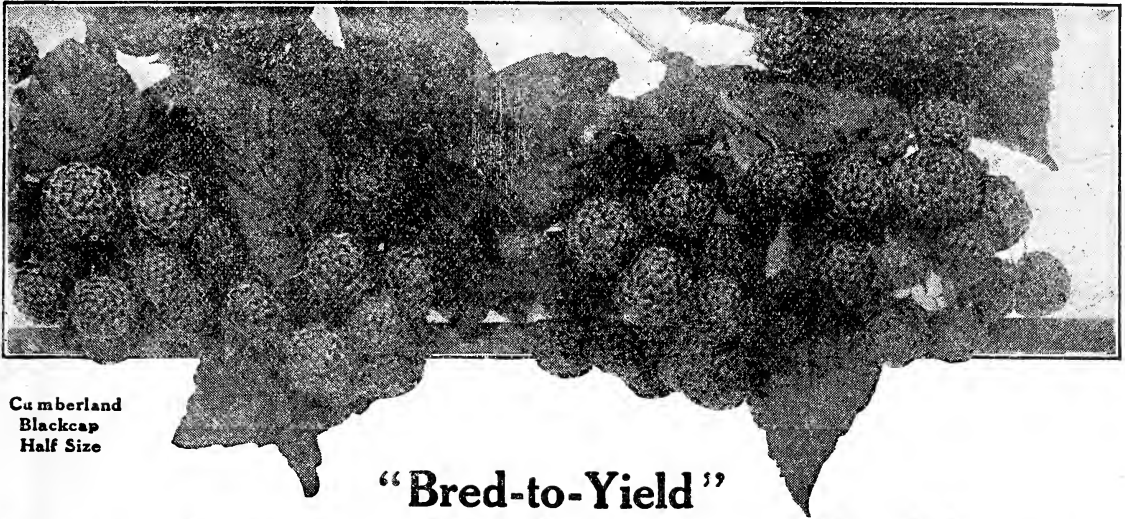
25c Each
\$15.00 per 100,

\$2.50 per Dozen
POSTPAID



Campbell's
Improved
Lucretia
Dewberry

Campbell's improved Lucretia Dewberry. A decided improvement over the old Lucretia, in size, quality and yield. The berries average an inch in diameter and an inch and a quarter long; and borne in heavy clusters all over the vine. The vines should be trellised like the grapes for best results. It is a very ornamental vine, and if trained to run over the porch, the large coral flowers, followed by the luscious fruit are both attractive and beautiful.

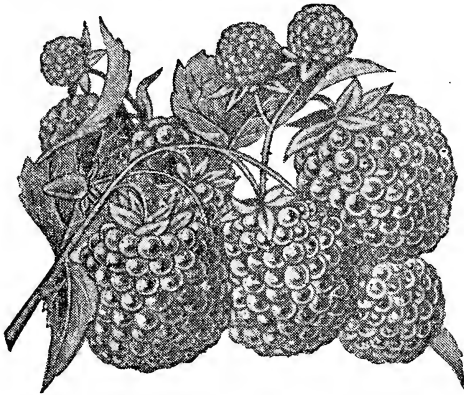


Cumberland
Blackcap
Half Size

"Bred-to-Yield"

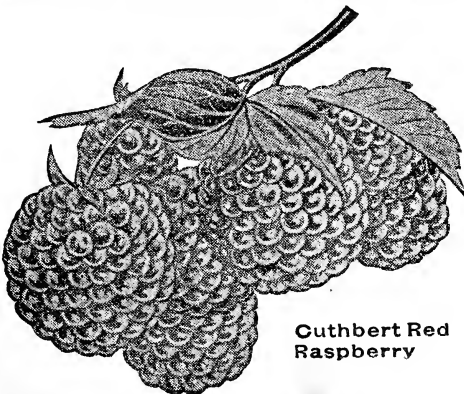
Raspberries, Blackcaps, Blackberries

A selection of the most Profitable Varieties, both for market and for the Home Garden. A dozen of each variety will give you a succession of the best.



St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry

This variety originated in the East, and in the ten years it has been grown has proved itself a fine variety for the home garden as well as for local markets. It is not a commercial variety, except for very late in the fall, as the crop to be secured at one picking does not pay during the season when the other varieties are on. After they are gone, however, the high prices pays for the difference in the cost of picking. A fair picking every ten days from late June to October. By mail POSTPAID, 25c each; \$1.50 per dozen. By Express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.



Cuthbert Red Raspberry

Red Raspberries

Rex Everbearing. (See Back Cover and opposite page.)

Cuthbert. A very large berry, bright crimson in color, and borne in large clusters. The canes are tall, upright, and of rapid growth. The crop is ripened so evenly that two pickings will usually clean the canes. Firm, sweet, a good shipper.

Thompson. Earlier than the Cuthbert, a very sweet, melting pulp, with but few seeds. Berries of medium size, clusters large; a good cropper of very desirable fruit.

King. The very earliest, and probably the most profitable of the one-season varieties, on account of the demand for the fruit. It does not yield as heavily as the Cuthbert, and the berries are apt to drop if not picked as soon as ripe.

Dewberries

Campbell's Improved Lucretia. (See opposite page for description and prices.)

Old Lucretia. The old standby for commercial planting. The berries are long, firm, of deliciously sweet flavor, and are borne in large clusters.

Blackcaps

Cumberland. Large purplish black berries, firm texture, meltingly sweet. Clusters compact and of large size. The canes are tall, of rapid growth, and are but slightly affected by disease or insects. Very hardy and will grow in extremely cold location. A heavy cropper of quality fruit.

Gregg. A good cropper of late to very late blackcaps. Ripens just after the Cumberland are all gone and continues late into the fall when prices are high. Berries are large, firm, sweet and juicy. A very good variety.

Blackberries

Early Harvest. The earliest blackberry grown, and a heavy producer of high quality fruit. The berries are of medium size, sweet, luscious and melting. The canes are low growing, with large clusters on the outside of the bush. Equally good for the home garden or for the market, where it is in heavy demand.

Wilson. One of the oldest, and still the most popular variety in cultivation, on account of its immense yield of large, sweet, and juicy berries. Ripens just after Early Harvest.

Giant Grape. (Description and prices on last cover.)

Back-to-Normal

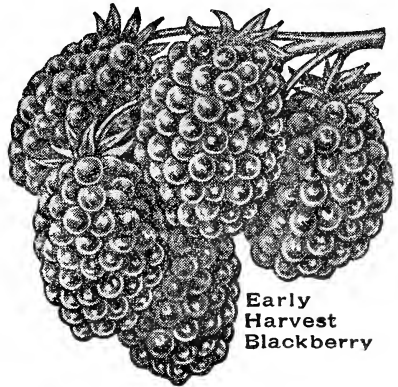
Prices on
FRUIT PLANTS
(Except as Noted)

By Mail POSTPAID

Each	Dozen
20c	\$1.50

By Express

Dozen	.....	\$ 1.60
100	.....	5.00
1000	.....	35.00

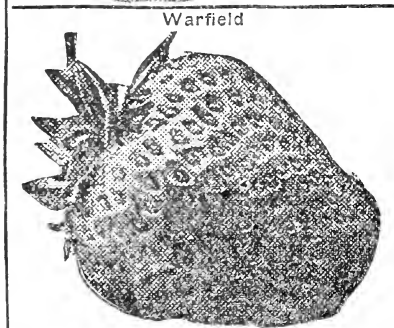


Early Harvest Blackberry

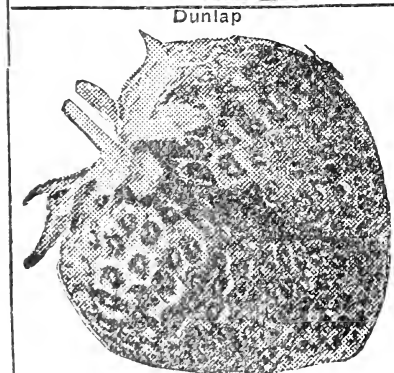
Campbell's Bred-to-Yield STRAWBERRY PLANTS



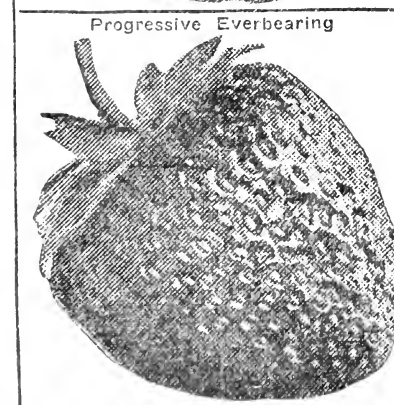
Gibson



Warfield

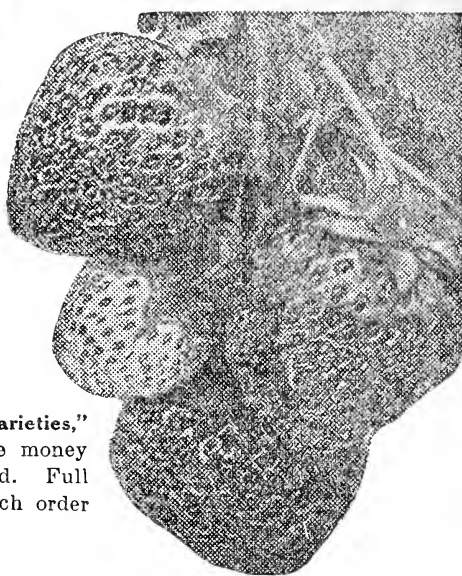


Dunlap



Progressive Everbearing

The soil in this part of Southern Michigan seems ideal for growing strawberries and strawberry plants. Our "Bred-to-yield" plants have long, heavy, fibrous roots, and with proper culture will produce great crops of luscious fruit. We offer only these "Profitable Varieties," that have proven to be money makers wherever planted. Full instructions sent with each order for plants.



Campbell's Early

Extra Early

Premier. (Per.) A strong pollinizer, and one of the very earliest berries grown. Fruit of medium size, bright red, and excellent quality. A very profitable variety.

Early Ozark. (Per.) Large, dark red, and of exceptionally good quality for an extra early variety. Rugged, healthy plants, that produce good berries at the time they pay best.

Early

Campbell's Early. (Per.) Large, healthy plants of upright growth that produce heavy clusters of large, beautiful berries that are second to none.

Charles I. (Per.) A very productive early variety of real quality, that ripens between the extra early and main season varieties. Good size, slightly acid, and a heavy cropper.

Midseason

Senator Dunlap. The very best main crop berry. Three weeks of solid picking. Large, Sweet berries. (Per.)

Gibson. (Per.) Has all the good qualities of the Dunlap. More nearly round shape and darker color.

Warfield. (Imp.) The best for canning. Medium size, dark red, unusually sweet, and a heavy cropper.

William Belt. (Per.) Very large, uniform size and shape, melting sweet, heavy cropper, and good shipper.

Late

Aroma. (Per.) Deliciously sweet, melting berries of large size, ripens when the main season varieties begin to run small. Firm flesh, a good shipper, and an all round money maker.

Sample. (Imp.) A good running mate to the Aroma. Bright, glossy red berries of sugary sweetness that sell on sight at war prices. A good cropper year in and out.

Everbearing

Campbell's Everyield. (See description and prices on Front cover).

Progressive. (Per.) A good dependable variety, and probably the most generally planted of all the everbearers. Berries of medium size from June to October, in large clusters.

Superb. (Per.) Larger than the Progressive, but not as heavy a cropper. It yields well in ordinary seasons, but cannot stand up under dry weather.

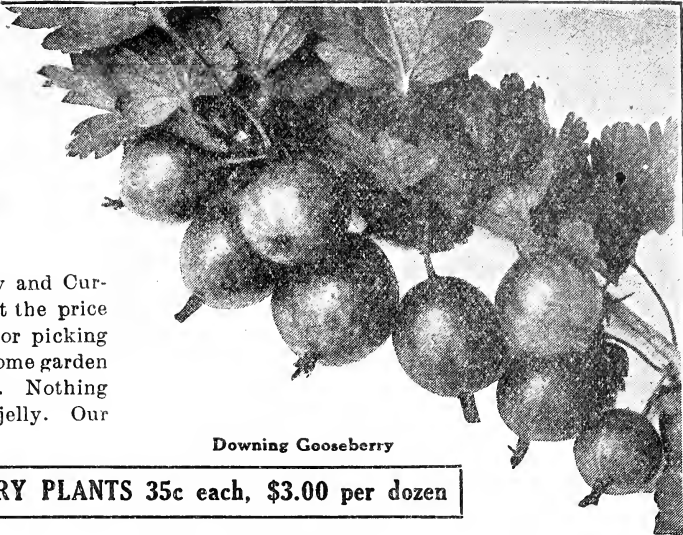
Prices: Progressive and Superb: 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.50, POST-PAID. \$25.00 for 1,000, by Express Collect.

Back-to-Normal Prices on Strawberry Plants

Varieties	Postpaid		Express Collect	
	25	100	500	1000
Premier	\$.50	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
Early Ozark .....	.60	1.75	4.50	7.50
Campbell's Early .....	.60	1.75	4.00	7.00
Sen. Dunlap .....	.50	1.50	4.00	6.00
Charles I. ....	.60	1.75	4.50	7.50
Warfield .....	.50	1.50	4.00	7.00
Wm. Belt .....	.50	1.50	4.00	7.00
Gibson .....	.60	1.75	4.00	7.00
Aroma .....	.60	1.75	4.50	7.50
Sample .....	.60	1.75	4.50	7.50

BRED - TO - YIELD Gooseberries and Currants

While the general scarcity of Gooseberry and Currant plants for the past few years has kept the price of the plants up, and the shortage of labor for picking has lowered the demand for plants, every home garden should have a dozen of each for home use. Nothing quite takes their place in making jam and jelly. Our plants are large and well-rooted.



Downing Gooseberry

Back-to-Normal Prices on GOOSEBERRY PLANTS 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen

Gooseberry and Currant Culture

In the home garden both gooseberry and currant plants should be spaced 4 to 5 feet apart each way. You cannot make the soil too rich for either, and both will heavily repay you for persistent cultivation. If the soil is very rich, it will pay you to cut out about one-half of the new growth every year. This will give you larger and better fruit, and a larger crop, as well. Both gooseberries and currants can be allowed to hang on the canes for several weeks after ripening.

Downing. The largest and best of all the American varieties. It-value, both for the home table and for the market, lies in its handsome appearance, larger size, and exceptionally fine quality. This valuable variety originated with Charles Downing, one of our greatest American pomologists. It is practically free from mildew, and is enormously productive. The Downing is yellowish green in color, and is a favorite everywhere for pies and jam.

Houghton. The very best English or European variety. It can be depended upon to produce a heavy crop of delicious fruit every year. Like the Downing, it is free from mildew, and very hardy. The fruit of the Houghton is smooth, red, tender, and of spicily delicious flavor. It is a fit companion to the Downing, and every home garden should have a few plants of both. It produces jelly or jam of ruby red color. **Mailing size 25c each, \$2.50 a dozen POSTPAID.**

The Big Four "Bred-to-Yield" Currants at Back-to-Normal Prices

**Strong, Well-Rooted, One-Year-Old Plants
30c Each, \$2.50 Dozen, by Express**

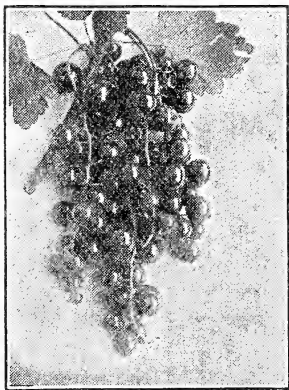
Perfection. This is one of the most productive currants known, and in quality is probably superior to any red currant on the market. The currants are deep brilliant red, averaging from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The bunches are unusually large, compact. The flavor is rich, mild sub-acid, with firm pulp and but few seeds. It is the variety par excellence for the home garden.

London Market. The leading commercial red currant. The berries are of good size, the clusters large, and hanging close together on the fruit spurs. The bush is compact, and can be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, making the yield per acre larger than any other variety. The fruit holds up well and can be allowed to hang

on the bush several weeks after ripening, after which it will ship well.

White Grape. A very large currant, transparent yellowish white in color. The clusters are large, and resemble clusters of grapes in shape and size. The flavor is mild, tartly sweet. The White Grape currant makes jelly of transparent color, slightly tinged with green. This is the very best of the white sorts, and a few bushels should be in every home garden.

Black Naples. The bush is a rapid grower, tall and vigorous. The individual currants are above the average size, jet black in color, and very mild and sweet to the taste. The clusters are of medium size, borne thickly. The crop is unusually large. Aside from its value for jelly and beverages, the juice is used to color lighter jellies, and the currant has an active market, as a patent medicine color. **Mailing size 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen POSTPAID.**



Perfection Currant

The Profitable Varieties

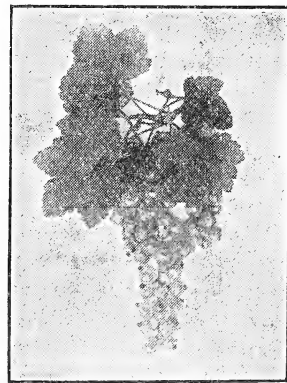
Does the average Nursery and Seed Catalog confuse you?

Have you ever read through pages of descriptions of a dozen or more varieties of one fruit, and wondered how all could be the best?

We list only the varieties that have proven to be worthy of a place in the garden

Profit by the experience and mistakes of "the Other Fellow."

Plant only the "Profitable Varieties"



White Grape Currant

Grow Finest Quality Grape Vines From Our "Bred-to-Yield" Grape Cuttings

For the past three years, the demand for grape vines has so far exceeded the supply that the supply of grape vines has been "cleaned out" every year several months before the planting season. Many have wanted to set out a home vineyard, and have been unable to obtain the vines. The price asked for grape vines has been high—nearly five times pre-war prices. Even this year, when prices on everything else have been materially reduced, grape vines are still high in price, simply because there are few left, and the demand is still unsatisfied.



FIG. 1

The finest grapes in the world are grown in the Paw Paw, Mich. "Grape Belt" where the grape vine has been bred up to the highest pitch of quality and productiveness.

Many of the commercial grape growers adopted the practice of setting out "Calloused Grape Cuttings" and raising their own grape vines. And they have found a distinct advantage in doing so.

All Grape Vines are grown from cuttings, and the vine is apt to inherit the qualities, good or bad of the vine from which the cutting was taken. This is natural.

The finest grapes in the world are grown in the Paw Paw, Mich. "Grape Belt" where the grape vine has been bred up to the highest pitch of quality and productiveness.

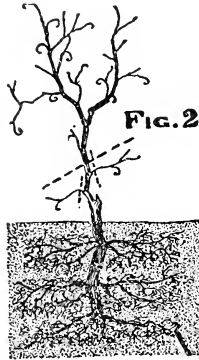


FIG. 2

From the best of these great vineyards, grape cuttings of three or more buds are taken from selected vines. These cuttings are then stored in cool dark pits, where they undergo a process known as "callousing" After being properly "calloused," the cuttings can be planted and cared for just like the one and two-year-old vines. They make rapid growth, and produce great crops of fine grapes, if given the care they deserve.



FIG. 3

The illustrations are taken from our four page folder, "MODERN GRAPE CULTURE," which is sent FREE with each order for Calloused Grape cuttings. Explanation: FIG. 1, The Calloused Grape Cutting. FIG. 2, Same after growing one season. FIG. 3, A year later. FIG. 4, The third season, and a crop.

Grow Bred-to - Yield Grape Vines for a few cents apiece

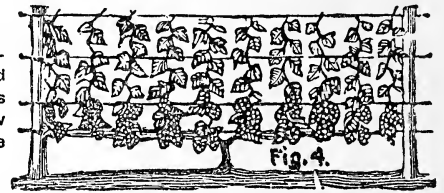


FIG. 4

Dozen, 75 cents; Twenty-five, \$1.25; One hundred, \$3.50.
(See Varieties and Descriptions on Page 9)

Raise your own Apple and Pear Trees for Orchard Planting

You can raise better trees than you can buy anywhere. Apple and pear trees are easily grown to bearing size from Apple and Pear Tree Grafts, which are comparatively inexpensive.

These grafts are prepared by us by a method that insures every good quality. From selected trees of the desired varieties, the bright, new branches are trimmed and made into cuttings, varying in length from 9 inches to a foot long. Each of these cuttings is carefully grafted to a piece of one-year seedling root of the same type, and wound with waxed grafting thread.

The illustration to the left shows how the Fruit Tree Graft appears when completed. It is, in fact, a small apple tree, and can be planted and cared for exactly the same as a larger tree.

The advantage in planting Apple and Pear Tree Grafts, rather than large trees, is in the fact that the first year of the tree's life is the most important period in its existence, and you have absolute control over your trees during this period.

With each order for Fruit Tree Grafts we send you complete instructions for their planting and care, which, if followed, will give you orchard trees of superior quality than you could possibly secure in any other way.

PRICES ON APPLE AND PEAR TREE GRAFTS
(For varieties and descriptions see pages 6 and 7)
Each 15c; dozen \$1.25, one hundred \$7.50, Postpaid.



A Fruit Tree Graft

Actually a small fruit tree, as it has both a trunk and a root system, and can be planted and cared for in the same manner as larger trees. These fruit tree grafts are of superior quality.



A One-Year Tree

The fruit tree graft, after it has grown one season according to the improved system described in our Planting Instructions. This heavy root system can be secured in no other way.

Roses



Roses require rich soil and plenty of cultivation. If possible, when selecting location for the rose bed, choose either an east or west exposure. Roses do not do well on the north side of buildings or under trees. When setting the plant, trim back the branches so that but two stalks are left, each stalk to have three buds. Roses bloom on the new growth and if too many buds are left, the blooming will be correspondingly weakened. Mulch well in the fall with coarse stable manure or straw. No flower garden is complete without containing rose bushes. Plant a few climbing roses to cover up the unsightly fence or outhouse. Nothing is prettier than the rose of the varieties which are listed below. They are the very best named sorts and will prove hardy in almost any soil and climate.

Bush Roses

Marshall P. Wilder. One of the most beautiful of the red roses. The flowers are large, color a deep rich red, very fragrant. Hardy grower.

Gruss An Teplitz. This rose is a continuous bloomer, fine to use for bedding. The flowers are bright red and velvety, borne in clusters. Later in the season the color darkens to a deep crimson.

La France. This rose is an especially free bloomer and is covered most of the season with beautiful silvery pink flowers. Very fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The flowers are white and full. Blooms freely over a long period, a great favorite.

Snow Queen. This rose is very hardy and vigorous. The flowers are white, full, and exceptionally large. Sometimes called the White American Beauty. We consider this to be the best white variety.

Conrad F. Meyer. This variety is especially, hardy and vigorous, covered with beautiful silvery rose flowers.

Persian Yellow. A well known rose bearing an abundance of velvety yellow flowers. Very early in the season.

Pink Moss. A favorite variety, the buds and branches covered with beautiful moss.

Red Moss. An old time red rose. This rose is a beautiful sight with its moss covered buds and stems. Very hardy.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler. This rose is covered with beautiful clusters of bright crimson flowers. Very hardy and a rapid climber.

Dorothy Perkins. Large clusters of beautiful double pink flowers. Very hardy and a vigorous grower.

White Dorothy Perkins. Same as above only white.

Tausendschoen. Large clusters of dainty pink flowers which later in the season darken to deep rose. This variety is hardy and a very rapid grower with very few thorns.

Trier—A beautiful climber with large clusters of yellow flowers. One of the hardiest roses.

Price 50c Each, \$5.00 per Dozen, Postpaid

Beautify Your Home with "Bred-to-Bloom" Ornamental Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Vines

A house without shrubbery of some kind in the yard or lawn is simply a box setting on the ground, while the same house surrounded by properly selected flowering ornamentals becomes a HOME. Ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, planted so as to break the ground line of the house, have the

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, TREES, VINES

These shrubs bloom every year, and if selected so as to furnish a succession of flowers they will surround your home with a sea of beauty from spring to fall.

Back-to-Normal Prices on "Bred-to-Bloom" Shrubs

12 to 18 inches, Each 25c, Dozen \$2.50 POSTPAID

18 to 24 inches, Each 40c, Dozen \$4.00 POSTPAID

Forsythia (Golden Bell). This grand shrub grows 12 to 16 feet high and lights up the lawn every spring with its golden yellow "bells." The flowers appear on the branches before the leaves, and often before the snow is gone. It is the first ornamental to flower. Very hardy.

Cornus Florida (White Flowering Dogwood). A tree-form ornamental that is simply covered with large white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, early in the spring, just following the Golden Bell. Grows 16 to 20 feet.

Spiraea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). Immediately follows Cornus Florida and is so loaded with beautiful white flowers that the long slender branches hang to the ground, a fountain of Snowy bloom.

Spiraea Callosa Rosea. A dwarf bush, covered with pretty rose colored flowers that remain most of the summer.

Spiraea Billardi. Rose colored flowers throughout the summer, grows 4 to 6 feet high.

Spiraea Opulifolia. Pure white flowers with yellow centers, grow in clumps similar to the snowball, in summer and early fall. Tall, 5 to 7 feet, upright.

Privet, Amoor River. (Chinese). Very hardy, and grows 8 to 12 feet high. Dark green, glossy leaves that persist nearly all winter. (Evergreen in the south). Bears erect clumps of attractive white flowers in June, followed by black berries.

Privet Itoya. The best for hedges. Dense growth. Small white flowers in June, followed by blue berries which persist into the winter.

Cornus Stolonifera (Red Flowering Dogwood). Large red flowers in late spring, followed by red berries which remain through the winter.

Deutzia. This fine shrub comes to us from Japan and is one of the prettiest ornamentals. The Deutzia blooms in May, June and July, in tassel-like clusters 4 to 6 inches long. The leading varieties are:

D. Crenata. Double white flowers, tinged with rose.

D. Gracillia. Pure white, fringe-like flowers.

D. Candida. Pure white, large double flowers.

D. Pride of Rochester. Early, blooms in May, very showy, large, double, white flowers.

Bush Honeysuckle. A very fragrant flowering, tall-growing shrub. Beautiful pink and white flowers are borne profusely during the summer, followed by showy berries, which, together with the dark green leaves, are retained nearly all winter.

Trumpet Vine. A robust woody vine, climbing rapidly over stone, brick, stucco or wood. Profuse clusters of orange red, trumpet shaped flowers.

Hall's Climbing Honeysuckle. Pure white and creamy yellow flowers, remarkable for their fragrance, bloom throughout the season. Almost an evergreen, and very hardy. Makes rapid growth.

ORNAMENTAL NUT TREES

Same Prices as for Ornamentals above, 12 to 18 inches only. None larger

Walnut trees must be transplanted when very small, consequently we can offer them in 12 to 18 inch size only. This is considered by nut growers to be the very best size to plant, and as these trees make very rapid growth, it is only a short time—a few years—until they bear.

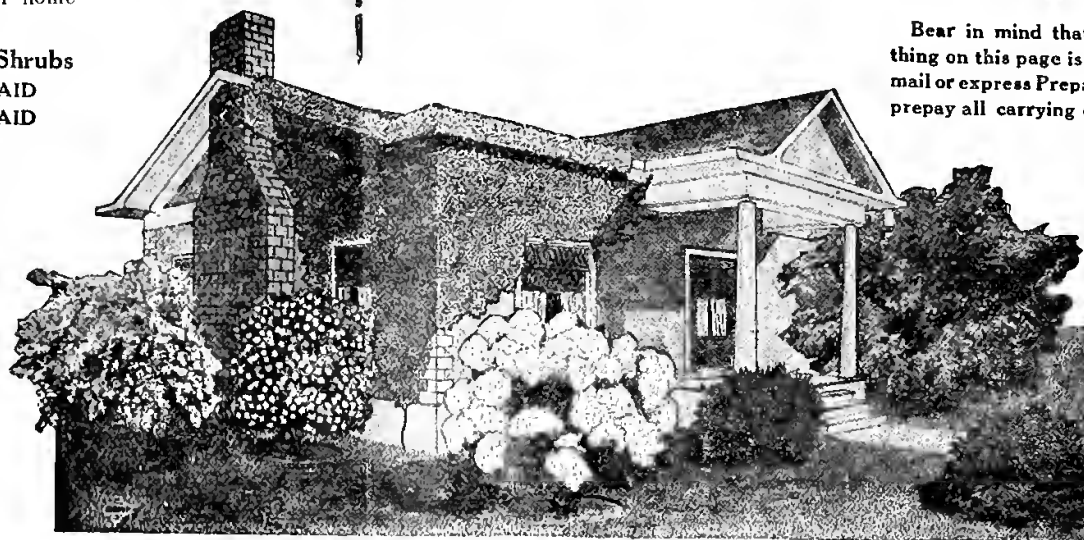
Black Walnut. The large oily nuts are borne in heavy crops and find a ready sale everywhere. The tree grows fast, and the wood is exceedingly valuable.

White Walnut (Butternut). The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty spreading tree is one of our finest native ornamentals, aside from the value of its crop, which is great.

effect of making the house a part of the surrounding landscape.

It is a very easy matter to so select varieties of Ornamentals that their flowering seasons may overlap through the season, and provide a succession of beautiful flowers from earliest spring, through summer and fall, and down to the very edge of winter. It is a good plan to include in your planting some of the shrubs that carry their brilliant red berries through the winter.

The flowering season of each variety is given in the description of the various shrubs, trees and vines.



Snowball Hydrangea (Arborescens). A stately shrub that is nearly covered with snow white flowers in clusters that almost conceal the foliage, resembling clumps of snow. Very hardy, grows 6 to 8 feet high.

Flowering Catalpa (Speciosa). Grows rapidly to a height of 20 feet and over. Large, dark-green, heart-shaped leaves measure nearly eight inches across. Immense clusters of snowy white flowers, tinged and dotted with purple and yellow, are borne in the summer, followed by long, ornamental seed-pods that remain until winter. The best of the tree-form flowering ornamentals.

Rose of Sharon. A free flowering shrub of rapid growth that blooms from August to late fall, in a mass of variegated splendor. The shrub makes rapid growth, and is not affected by any insect pests.

Tulip Tree. (Tulip Poplar). Of rapid growth. Large, odd shaped glossy leaves. Covered in spring with immense tulip-shaped, orange-colored flowers.

Why such Low Prices for "Bred-to-Bloom" Ornamentals?

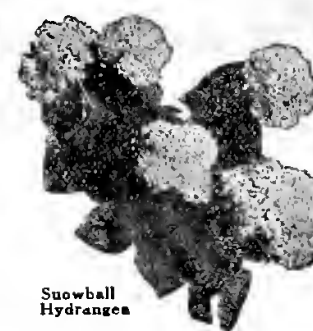
Because the Campbell Nurseries and Seed House send more Ornamentals direct to the planter than any other nursery in the United States. The stock is guaranteed to please you. Read our Guarantee on Page Two.



Spiraea Van Houttei



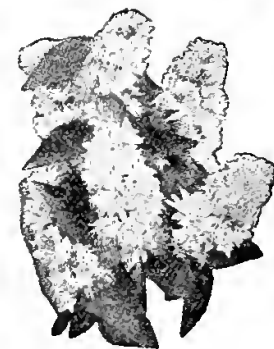
Rose of Sharon



Snowball Hydrangea



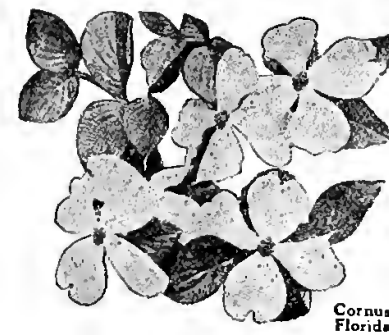
Amoor River Privet



Deutzia



American Ivy

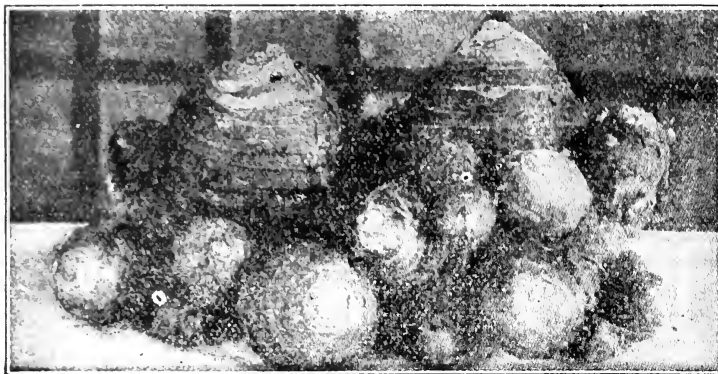


Cornus Florida

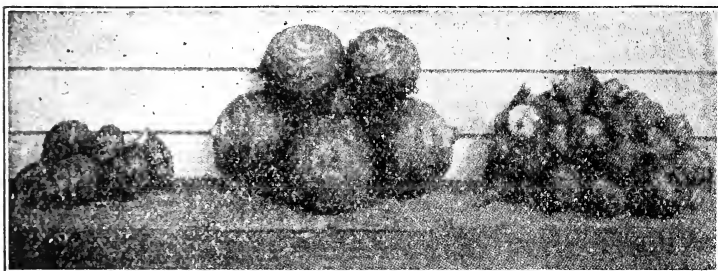
ALL POSTPAID

Bear in mind that everything on this page is sent by mail or express Prepaid. We prepay all carrying charges.

Give the Dasheens a Trial This Season

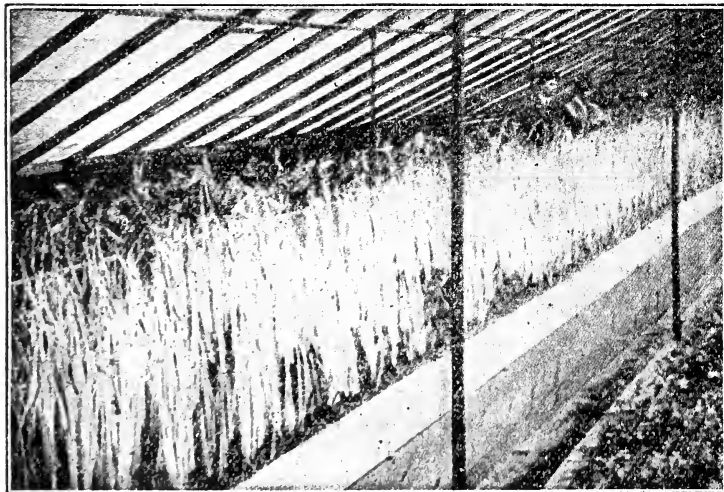


AN 11-POUND HILL OF DASHEEN TUBERS, WITH SOIL AND ROOTS REMOVED, IN ACTUAL POSITION OF GROWTH



TWENTY-THREE POUNDS OF DASHEENS FROM ONE HILL

In the center are five marketable tubers, having a total weight of 11¾ pounds. At the left are eight first-grade tubers, which weighed 2½ pounds, making a total of 14¾ pounds of first grade marketable Dasheens. In the pile of tubers on the right some are of size and shape good enough to be classed as second-grade for market. The remainder is suitable for home table use, for seed, or for stock feed.



A BED OF FORCED AND BLANCHED DASHEEN SHOOTS, FROM WHICH THE COVERING HAS JUST BEEN REMOVED

In forcing and blanching Dasheen shoots in the North, tubers weighing 2 to 4 pounds are planted in a bed of moist, very sandy soil, with bottom heat, and the bed tightly inclosed above with boards or other material, to exclude light. The shoots are more tender than asparagus, and delicate in flavor and texture, the flavor suggesting that of mushrooms. The above picture shows an early crop of the blanched shoots, grown in the greenhouse. They can also be grown in hot beds early in the season. Later in the season, after the weather gets warm, these shoots can be grown in the open ground.

300 to 900 Bushels Per Acre The Potato's Only Rival

We call the Dasheen a new vegetable because it is new in this country, but in fact it has been grown for years in China, and is known in various parts of Europe and Asia, and in some localities in South America.

The Dasheen is grown principally as a root crop, the tubers being used the same as Irish Potatoes. The tubers sometimes reach a weight of more than 6 pounds each. One hill will produce on good, rich soil 6 or 8 pounds or more of tubers, and in rare instances 20 to 26 pounds of Dasheens have been taken from a single hill. Crops of 600 to 900 bushels per acre have been produced.

From the interest that has already developed among Southern farmers who have become even slightly acquainted with the Dasheen, it surely looks as though this crop is destined to be of great importance to that section of the country. It can be grown as a summer crop in a region where the potato must be grown almost entirely as a spring crop, for it ripens its tubers in the early fall and furnishes them for the table at a season when Northern grown potatoes have to be shipped in.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture report 1,400 bushels from less than 5 acres in Florida, and on their different experimental grounds have secured yields of 450 bushels to the acre.

Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, has this to say regarding the Dasheen: "Although the Dasheen is still mostly confined to the South, yet I might say that we are now growing our third crop here in Northern Ohio, and I feel more and more satisfied that it can be grown profitably all over our Northern states; and will ultimately prove to be one of our most nourishing and toothsome vegetables."

The "Country Gentleman" published the following regarding it: "Not only does the Dasheen promise well as a market crop once the public generally has recognized its merits, but in the meantime it is capable of furnishing food for home consumption. Its food value is higher than the potato, and about fifty per cent more protein and fifty per cent more starch. The flavor of the Dasheen is decidedly richer and more tempting than that of the potato."

Robert A. Young, of the Department of Agriculture, says that in more ways than one the Dasheen outdoes the potato.

Land that is too wet for ordinary crops can be used to advantage in growing Dasheens. They can be grown on lands that are subject to short overflows that would ruin most other crops, thus making much land available for food crops that is now considered worthless. They may also be successfully grown in hot, dry regions, as has been demonstrated by tests in Arizona and in the desert regions of Southern California.

The Dasheen can be used in almost any way that Irish Potatoes or Sweet Potatoes can be used. They are excellent when baked, boiled, fried, creamed, stuffed, meat filled or scalloped, and for Saratoga Dasheen Chips and Fritters they are delicious.

Dasheen crisps, made from raw Dasheen with a fluted vegetable slicer and fried in deep fat, are declared by some epicures to be the most delicious of all Dasheen dishes. The delicate nutty flavor of the Dasheen is accentuated by this method of preparation. While these crisps are better when freshly made, they often keep their crispness for several days, depending on the amount of moisture in the air.

(continued on next page)

Dasheen—Continued

As a filling for fowl and other meats the Dasheen can hardly be surpassed. Served au gratin, that is, cooked with grated cheese, it is equal to any similar dish. It makes a delicious salad and may be French fried or German fried like potatoes.

The young leaves of the Dasheen make excellent greens, used like Spinach.

The stems, when grown under a box or barrel, so as to be bleached, are equal to Asparagus. The Department of Agriculture says: "The shoots are very tender and have a delicate flavor, suggestive of mushrooms. There are probably few plants so well suited for forcing purposes as the Dasheen." Experiments carried on by the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, Mich., indicate that 5 to 8 crops of these delicate shoots can be harvested. First cutting can be made in about 35 days after tubers are set in ground, and subsequent ones at intervals of 10 to 14 days.

DASHEENS AS STOCK FEED. The United States Department of Agriculture, in their year book, have the following to say regarding the Dasheen as a stock food: "Although extensive feeding experiments with the Dasheen have not yet been made, as a stock feed it is probably equal in value to the potato, sweet potato, or cassava. For this purpose, however, as with potatoes and sweet potatoes, Dasheens will, in general, be used only incidentally, as in cases of overproduction or of Dasheens unsuited in size or quality for market. They seem, in the raw state, to be more palatable to stock than potatoes and, while doubtless less palatable than sweet potatoes, they contain a higher proportion of protein to starch and sugars than sweet potatoes. Both cattle and hogs eat them with a relish after getting the taste, and pigs 8 months old have been fattened for the market in a month by turning them in the autumn into a patch of Dasheens."

Planting should be done as early in the spring as conditions of soil and climate will permit. For field culture the tubers are planted singly and entire, not more than 2 to 3 inches deep in hills 3 feet apart, the distance between rows being 4 feet. This will permit horse cultivation. In cultivating during the summer the soil should be gradually drawn to the plants and the ground kept free from weeds, but require little cultivation after large enough to shade the ground.

In growing Dasheens there seems to be no disease or insect enemy to contend with, as there is in growing potatoes. No dreaded potato bugs to be poisoned; no rot, scabs, blight, mildew or other trouble.

The leaves are large and very ornamental, resembling closely the Caladium Esculentum, or Elephant's Ear. Every town and city garden should plant a few of these interesting plants to see what the people in other parts of the world raise for food.

The Dasheen is sure to be a "gold mine" for growers in all parts of the country where the season is not too short. While we would not recommend it as a big money maker for the North, we surely consider it worthy of a place in every garden. If you haven't room to give them a trial in your garden, you can at least plant a few for ornamental purposes and at the same time grow enough of the tubers to find out what they are like. You will find them one of the finest vegetables and most showy ornamental foliage plants. This year is the time to get started with a few, so as to raise your own seed tubers for next year's planting. As our stock of tubers is limited, we would recommend that you send your order early.

Don't buy field run tubers, as they are more expensive even if bought at a lower price by the bushel. Our hand graded tubers are especially selected for seed purposes.

Choice seed tubers, 3 for 40c; 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.75; 100 for \$7.00; delivered to you prepaid. Our pamphlet giving cultural directions and recipes for preparing and cooking the Dasheen, free with each order.



A 5-Lb. Dasheen Tuber

New Guinea Butter Vine

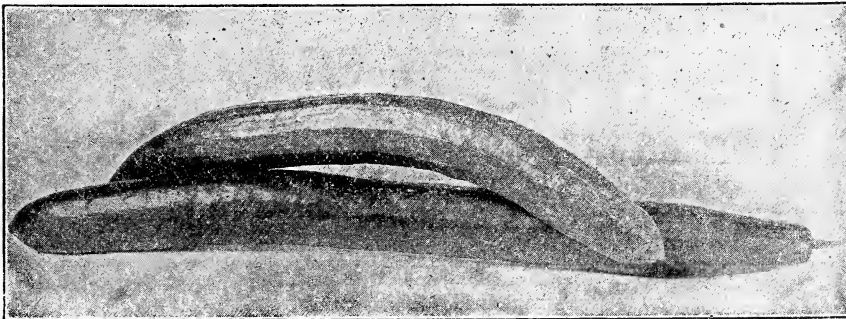
A Delicious Vegetable from the Island of New Guinea

We are offering planters another vegetable of real worth and merit. Nearly every one who has tried it speaks of it very highly. When it becomes better known it is sure to be one of the favorite garden vegetables. It is now being advertised by a few seedsmen as the New Guinea Butter bean, which is misleading, as it is not a bean and in no way related to the bean family. The New Guinea Butter Vine is a member of the edible gourd family and in growth is similar to the squash, and can be grown in the same manner or can be trellised up. It is wonderfully prolific, considerable more productive than squash and much easier

to grow. The vines are always free from disease and insect pests, and really stand more neglect and abuse than any other vegetable vine we know of.

The fruits of the New Guinea Butter Vine grow to an enormous size, but should be eaten when small, while the fuzzy growth is yet on. They can be cooked like Squash, fried like Egg Plant, or cut up in small pieces and cooked with cream. When cooked with cream or fried it is the most delicious, and if you would like to try something new this season, you will find that this vegetable is a most desirable addition to your garden.

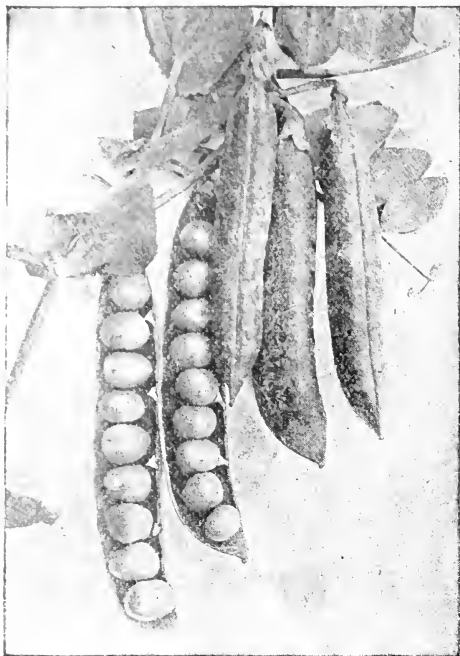
The New Guinea Butter Vine is so productive that three plants will supply an ordinary family. If trellised up, the vines take up so little space, no garden is so small but that room can be found somewhere for at least two or three plants. One of our customers who tried it last year writes us that he cut 75 fruits from one vine, and that each fruit was from 2½ to 3 feet long. Be sure and give it a trial. We know it will please you, as it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables. **Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 50c; 7 pkts., \$1.00. postpaid.**



New Guinea Butter Vine

"Quality" Drought-Proof Pea

Laughs at Drought, Smiles at Rain



"Quality" Drought Proof

This variety will do well under a wider range of weather and soil conditions than any other variety. It will grow a crop during the driest, hottest summer months, at a time any other variety would be a failure. In the hot, dry localities of the West this variety will grow a large crop without irrigation and without a single drop of rain falling upon it from seed time to harvest. For midsummer or late summer planting this is the variety to plant. If it rains and the soil is kept moist this variety will produce as large a crop as any variety we know of; if it doesn't rain, and it gets hot and dry, you will get a crop anyway. The handsome round pods are well filled with from 7 to 10 peas in a pod; quality excellent, sweet and tender, even when the peas are large. Vines grow 2 feet high, and require no support. This is the pea that will do its best in the North, South, East or West. Don't fail to give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.50; postpaid.

Udo

The New Japanese Vegetable

Udo is a new plant from Japan, resembles asparagus more than any other vegetable that is common in our gardens, and is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has this advantage over asparagus, however, the whole shoots are tender and edible, while the tips only of asparagus can be served. The shoots are delicate, tender and delicious, having their own characteristic flavor. Pure white, so they make a very attractive dish. It is easily grown, and once started from the seed you can enjoy Udo for eight or ten years from the same planting. Space for space, Udo will yield about the same amount of food for the table as asparagus and will be ready about the same time in the spring. The plant is a rapid grower, often reaching a height of 5 or 6 feet the first season. It dies down each fall after the first frost and comes up again, much as asparagus and rhubarb do. It grows to a height of 10 feet or more if on rich soil, producing a very ornamental mass of large green leaves, and, in the late summer, long, loose flower clusters, sometimes 3 feet in length. It is vigorous and hardy in all parts of the country, North or South.

Udo may be prepared in various delicious dishes for your table. It can be used in soups, stewed or boiled like turnips, cooked like cauliflower, or may be cooked and served in any way that asparagus can be prepared. Still another popular method is to slice the shoots thin like shavings, drop them on ice and later serve with French dressing. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; 15 pkts., \$1.00; postpaid.

Upland Cress

Upland Cress is of the same flavor as Water Cress, but is grown on high, dry land. Everyone who is fond of Water Cress should have a small patch of Upland Cress, as it is one of the finest salad plants, and is as easily grown as spinach or lettuce. It is a hardy perennial and can be grown for several years without replanting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; postpaid.

Vine Peach

In the West and Northwest, where fruit is scarce, the Vine peach is becoming popular. It is easily cultivated, wonderfully prolific, and can be used in every way in which you would use a peach, excepting that it is not usually liked raw. The vine on which they are borne is somewhat similar to the muskmelon vine, and requires the same cultivation. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, and is of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russety. A jar of these cut in halves and cooked in syrup presents a beautiful and tempting appearance. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; postpaid.

Domestic Coffee Berry, the Great Health Drink

Grow your own coffee and cut down the high cost of living. The Domestic Coffee Berry makes a delicious, nourishing drink, to take the place of injurious coffee. It is a pure food drink that gives health and strength to young and old. The best coffee substitute ever discovered, and thousands pronounce it as good or better than the best coffee. It has the rich, deep brown color of old Java. The Domestic Coffee Berry is a variety of Soy Bean, and one of the hardest, easiest grown, and most productive of all plants. Can be successfully grown in any climate, and is sure to ripen even in the extreme North. As easily grown as corn or beans, and does well on all soils. Thousands suffer untold injury from store coffee. Better grow the new kind and save your health and money. You can raise all the coffee you want for your own use and sell the balance to your neighbors. Prepared like any other coffee. Full directions with every packet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; postpaid.



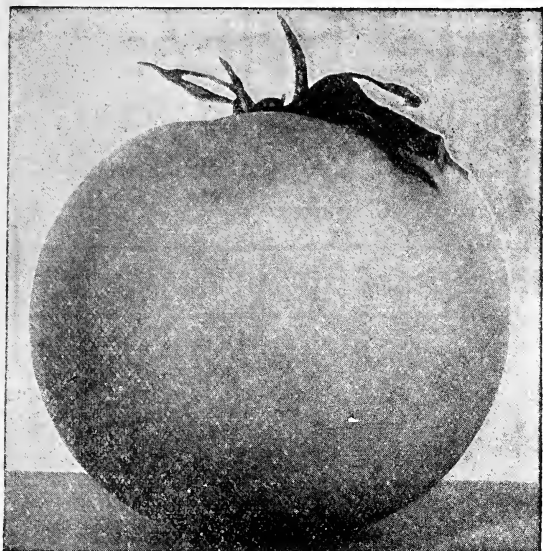
Garden Huckleberry

Garden Huckleberry

Grows from seed the first year. A new fruit that cannot be excelled for Pies and Preserves. It is very prolific, yielding an immense crop of fruit. It is an annual and must be planted each year from seed. Grows and thrives in all climates and on all kinds of soil. The fruit grows larger than the common Huckleberry or Blueberry. If cooked with apples, lemons or anything sour, they make the very finest jelly. You will be delighted and astonished with this easily grown and wonderful novelty. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 7 pkts., 50c; postpaid.



Domestic Coffee



Campbell's Earlibest Tomato

The Earliest Tomato in Existence

Campbell's Earlibest Tomato is the earliest and best variety grown. Not only will it produce large, beautiful solid shipping Tomatoes earlier than any other variety, but it produces the most perfect High Crown Tomatoes ever grown, and entirely free from core. No cripples, no scalds, no blight, no cracked, no wrinkled, no one-sided, uneven, scarred fruit, and when dead ripe they will not burst.

Not only is it the most beautiful Tomato you ever saw, but it also has the finest flavor you ever tasted.

It is almost seedless. A marvelous stem setter; often ten fruits in first cluster, and all solid and meaty.

It has just enough foliage—will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine.

It is the most perfect shipping Tomato ever grown.

Being such a tremendous yielder, it can be gathered in one-half the time of any other tomato, and peelers can prepare three bushels to one bushel of any other variety.

Just think of it! A tomato earlier than Earliana and better than Stone. If you can grow but one variety, let that one be Campbell's Earlibest.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$5.00; postpaid.

Herbs

They take up so little room, and as they are almost indispensable for savory cooking, a few should be planted in every garden. If they are to be used during the winter, the stalks should be cut on a dry day, when not quite in full bloom, and dried quickly in the shade. When dry they should be packed closely in air-tight boxes. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are perennial.

BASIL, Sweet. Leaves used for flavoring soups, stems and highly seasoned dishes. Pkt., 5c.

BORAGE. Leaves used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

***CARAWAY**. Seed used for flavoring pastry, meats, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

CHERVIL. Hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. More beautiful than Parsley.

Leaves used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DILL. Leaves used for flavoring pickles, soups and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

***FENNEL**, Sweet. The leaves, boiled, are used for fish sauces, and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

***HYSSOP**. The flower summits and leaves are used as a remedy for asthma and catarrh. A stimulant, expectorant and mild tonic. Pkt., 5c.

***LAVENDER**. The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the making of perfumes. The dried flowers and leaves are fine for perfuming dresser drawers and linen closets, filling soft cushions, etc. Pkt., 10c.

MARJORAM, Sweet. Leaves and ends of the shoots used for flavoring in summer, and also dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c.

***SAGE**. Leaves and tops used for seasoning and dressing. Pkt., 5c; (Large 3 year old Sage plants, 50c each).

SUMMER SAVORY. Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring; especially for boiled string beans. Pkt., 5c.

***THYME**. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. A tea is also made from the leaves and used as a remedy for headache. Pkt., 10c.

***WORMWOOD**. Leaves used as a tonic and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Also beneficial for poultry. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Fennel

Ground Almonds

The Ground Almond, or Chufas, has a fine flavor, resembling the Coconut or Almond. The meat is snow-white, covered with a thin shell or skin of brown color. It grows close to the surface. Is very prolific, a single nut yielding from 200 to 300 nuts in a hill and will do well in any kind of soil. If the nuts are planted in the spring the same as potatoes a big crop can be expected about potato harvest time. They grow so rapidly and produce such immense crops that you will be surprised. Plant some for the children. Everybody likes them. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 20c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c; 3 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$5.00; postpaid.

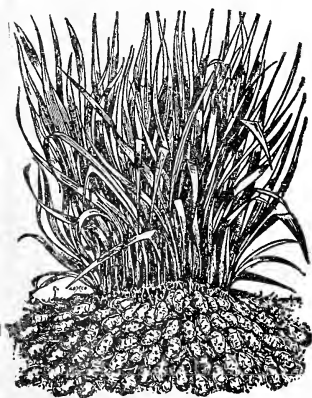
Northern Grown Peanuts

Just as good Peanuts can be grown in the Northern States as in the South, provided you plant Campbell's Early Spanish. Every one should plant at least a few for the children.

This is the earliest variety grown, and very productive. The pods are small, but remarkably solid and well filled with nuts of the very finest quality. Boys, here is a chance for you. Think of growing peanuts in your own garden and having plenty of them to eat. Shell nuts carefully so as not to break inside skin, and plant as soon as ground becomes warm, about 2 inches deep, in rows 3 feet apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; 3 qts., \$1.10; 6 qts., \$2.00; postpaid.



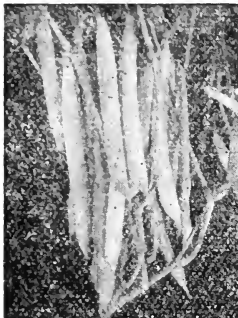
Ground Almonds



Northern Peanuts



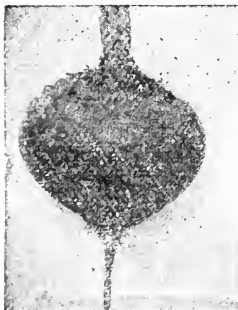
Palmetto Asparagus



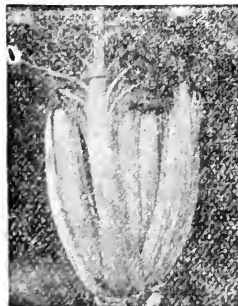
Challenge Dwarf Black



Henderson's Bush Lima



Crosby's Egyptian Beet



Spinach Beet

Wholesale Prices

Direct to the Planter

Campbell's "Bred-to-Yield" Vegetable Seeds

The Best for All Climates

We Pay the Postage
or Freight

Alphabetical List

We Pay the Postage
or Freight

We don't offer as many varieties as some seedsmen, as we weed out the poorer sorts, and offer only the best. The average seed catalog lists many things that nobody would want if they ever tried them.

We don't advertise one variety under several different names, giving different descriptions to each.

We don't charge robbery prices; neither do we sell seeds at lower prices than good seeds can be grown. Our aim is to reduce the price whenever we can do so without reducing the quality, but we never reduce the quality. If you are offered seeds at lower prices than the prices charged by us you can be sure the quality is not up to our standard, for first-class seeds can't be sold below our price. Read our guarantee on page 2.

All seeds Delivered Postpaid at These Prices.

Half pounds supplied at pound rates.

Asparagus

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Palmetto. Burgess' Improved Strain. The best variety grown.....	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.18	\$0.55
Palmetto Asparagus Plants: 12 for 35c; 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75; by parcel post, postpaid.				
Columbian Mammoth White. The best white sort.....	.05	.08	.20	.60

Beans

Prices by the half-peck, peck and bushel furnished on application.

DWARF SORTS

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax. Earliest wax podded beans. Best first-early sort for the home garden. Pods fleshy; finest quality.....	.08		.14	.40
Davis White Wax. Very Productive; valuable variety for canning, as the beans are very white .....	.08		.14	.40
Improved Golden Wax. Heavy cropper; excellent variety.....	.08		.14	.40
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A most profitable market sort. Desirable for every climate .....	.08		.14	.40
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The earliest bean. A leading green podded sort everywhere. Entirely free from strings.....	.08		.14	.40
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. Best and most productive green podded bean .....	.08		.14	.40
Dwarf Horticultural. The favorite for green shell beans.....	.08		.14	.40
Improved Michigan Pea or Navy. The best white field bean. A sure cropper and the heaviest yielder.....	.08		.14	.40
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Mammoth seeded.....	.08		.15	.45
Henderson's Bush Lima. The earliest Lima grown, and will produce an abundant crop under a wider range of weather and soil conditions than any other Lima.....	.08		.14	.40

POLE OR RUNNING SORTS

Everbearing Kentucky Wonder. The best pole snap bean.....	.10		.15	.45
Yard Long. Grow 2 to 4 feet long; fine for snap beans.....	.10			
Scarlet Runner. A fine ornamental vine, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers and abundance of edible beans.....	.08		.17	.50
King of the Garden Lima. Largest; most productive.....	.08		.14	.40
Leviathan Lima. The earliest large-seeded Lima. A sure cropper, and so productive that only a few hills will supply a big family.....	.08		.15	.45

Beet

Crosby's Egyptian. (Select Strain) The best extra early beet.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Detroit Dark Red. Best best grown.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early Blood Turnip. Early, round, deep red beet of excellent quality. Sweet and tender .....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Early Eclipse. Excellent quality and very popular.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Long Dark Blood. The leading variety for winter use.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Spinach Beet or Improved Mammoth Swiss Chard. Grown extensively for its large, juicy, tender leaves and leaf stalks. The leaves grow to a length of 2 to 2½ feet, and the stalks are nearly as thick and broad as Rhubarb and never get tough. By picking off the large outside leaves, as wanted, more leaves continue to grow and keep right on growing until killed by severe frost in the fall. The whole leaf can be used for greens, or the leaf stalks can be cooked like asparagus.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS

Giant Half Sugar. For stock feeding.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Golden Tankard. For stock feeding.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Klein Wanzleben. The best sugar beet.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Mammoth Long Red. For stock feeding.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Brussels Sprouts

Improved Half Dwarf. The best variety for all localities.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
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Cabbage, Early Sorts

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
All-Head Early. The largest flat-headed early cabbage. None better. \$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
All Seasons. Excellent for both early and late cabbages.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Charleston Wakefield. A little later, but larger than Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the best second-early sorts.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Copenhagen Market. As early as Early Jersey Wakefield; heads larger, round and very solid.....	.10	.25	1.15	3.95
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A popular summer cabbage.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Early Jersey Wakefield. Burgess' Special Stock. Earliest oblong-headed Cabbage of good quality. Heads hard and solid.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Early Spring. Earliest flat-headed sort. Very small.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Early Winnigstadt. One of the best second early pointed sorts. Also planted quite extensively as a late cabbage.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Fottler's Early Brunswick. The greatest sauer kraut cabbage.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Glory of Enkhuizen. Ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, but heads twice as heavy. Heads round and very solid; similar in appearance to a small Danish Ballhead.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.95
Succession. Popular second-early sort; an excellent keeper.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

Cabbage, Late Sorts

Chinese Celery Cabbage. The best variety for salads.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Danish Ballhead. Hard, solid heads; the best keeper.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Improved American Drumhead Savoy. The best Savoy Cabbage. Crimped leaves; more tender, milder and sweeter than the smooth-leaved varieties. Give this cabbage a trial.....	.05	.25	.80	2.85
Jumbo. The largest cabbage grown. 20 to 30 lbs. each.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.75
Mammoth Rock Red. The best red cabbage.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch. The most popular late cabbage.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Surehead. Remarkable for its certainty to head.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Volga. An exceedingly valuable variety to grow in the South and West. Matures a little quicker than most late cabbage, so should be planted a little later. It is the nearest "worm proof" of any sort, as it grows fast and makes a solid head which the worms don't enter.....	.10	.35	1.15	3.95

Carrot

Danver's Half Long. Popular variety for all soils.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Improved Long Orange. Succeeds best in light soil. Excellent keeper.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Oxheart. The best for heavy soil.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
White Belgian (Improved Mammoth). Superior to any other sort for stock feeding. Excellent for horses and cattle.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Cauliflower

Quarter and half ounces of Cauliflower seed at ounce prices.				
Early Snowball. Earliest variety. Our extra select strain.....	.10	2.00	7.00	25.00
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. A little later, but larger.....	.10	2.00	7.00	25.00
Dry Weather. Will grow in hot, dry districts where it is difficult to grow other varieties. Extra select pedigree seed.....	.15	2.50	8.50	30.00
Veitch's Autumn Giant. Large, late variety.....	.08	.90	2.90	10.00

Celery

Dwarf Golden Heart. A leading main crop variety.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Giant Paseal. Best of all for late fall and winter use, but too brittle to stand shipping any distance.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Golden Self-Blanching. A leading early variety.....	.10	.45	1.45	5.00
White Plume. Earliest celery known.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Winter Queen. Best keeper of all. Excellent quality.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Turnip Rooted (Giant Prague). Excellent for salads and flavoring..	.05	.25	.75	2.50

Chicory

Large Rooted. The roots are used quite extensively as a substitute for and an adulterant of coffee; also as a feed for rabbits.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Witloof. Excellent for winter salads.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00

Chives

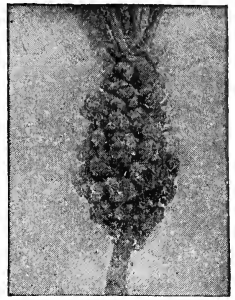
Chives, or Schnittlauch. Hardy perennial; grown for the young leaves, which are used for giving a mild onion flavor to salads and various other dishes. (3 pkts., 25c).....	.10			
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Collards

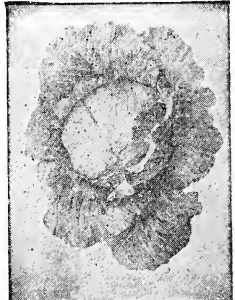
Georgia. A form of loose-headed cabbage, very largely used as greens in some parts of the country, especially in the South.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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Sweet Corn

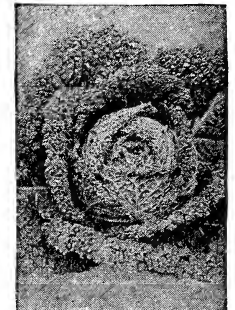
Prices by the half-peck, peck and bushel furnished on application.				
Adams Extra Early. The hardest and earliest corn for table use. It is not a sweet corn but on account of its earliness it is extensively planted both by the market gardener and for home use. It is sweet and tender, and very productive.....	.07	.10	.30	
Country Gentleman. Late. Long kernels without rows. Excellent sort to grow where worms bother the ears, for instead of working a row into the center of the ear, they have no row to follow, and work around the end of the ear.....	.07	.12	.35	
Golden Evergreen. Larger than Golden Bantam, but later.....	.10	.15	.45	
Improved Golden Bantam. Best early sweet corn grown.....	.07	.12	.35	
Mammoth White Cory. The earliest sweet corn of first class quality.....	.07	.12	.35	
Stowell's Evergreen. Leading main crop variety.....	.07	.12	.35	



Brussels Sprouts



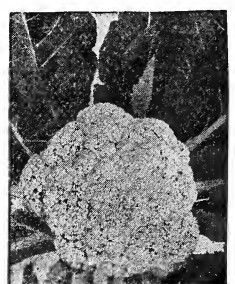
All-Head Early Cabbage



I. A. D. Savoy Cabbage



Danver's Half Long Carrot



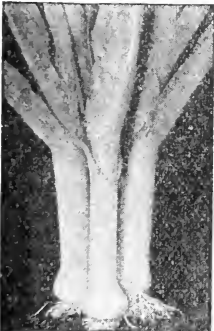
Early Snowball Cauliflower



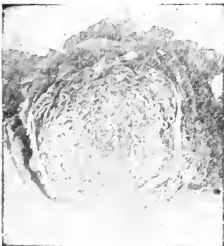
Stowell's Evergreen



Earlibest Cucumber



American Flag Leek



Big Boston Lettuce



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Pop Corn

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Australian Hulless. Also known in some sections as Japanese Rice, with little short ears, nearly as thick as long. Almost hullless..	\$0.10		\$0.18	\$0.50
Black Beauty. Best Pop Corn grown, and the first to get ripe.....	.10		.18	.50
White Rice. The standard variety.....	.07		.12	.35

Cress

Extra Curled. A salad plant that should be grown in every garden..	.05	.10	.30	1.00
True Water Cress. For planting in springs or running water.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Upland. (See page 18).....	.10			

Cucumber

Earlibest. Earliest Cucumber grown. Excellent quality.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Everbearing. Vines bear continuously.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Giant Pera. A new variety of exceptional quality, that under good cultivation frequently grows 15 to 20 inches in length. Crisp, brittle, unusually mild flavor, and but very few seeds. None better for slicing .....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Improved Early White Spine. A popular variety.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Long Green. A favorite in some localities.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Japanese Climbing. Good variety to plant to save garden space....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Klondike. A choice early variety. One of the very best.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Lemon. Real cucumber; looks like a lemon; best quality.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. The variety used by the leading pickle houses. Not extra for slicing, but the best for little pickles	.05	.10	.30	1.00
West India Gherkin. Small, oval-shaped, prickly fruit; used exclusively for pickling; very prolific.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

Egg Plant

Black Beauty. The best variety grown. Early and productive.....	.10	.60	2.00	7.00
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Endive or Winter Lettuce

Extra Curled. One of the most refreshing of all autumn and winter salads. May be grown any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Blanched by tying up the leaves in a conical form for about 10 days before using. Dr. Finck, an authority on foods, recommends it as a food for persons suffering from indigestion05	.10	.30	1.00
Self-Blanching. Does not need tying up.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00

Kale, or Borecole

Dwarf Scotch. The best variety. Hardier than Cabbage, and excellent for greens for winter and spring use.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
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Kohl-Rabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

Early White Vienna. The best variety. A most excellent vegetable. Cultivate like Cabbage and cook like turnip.....	.05	.20	.60	2.10
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Leek

Broad American Flag. The finest variety grown; very hardy. Best for winter and spring use. Mild and sweet.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
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Lettuce

Big Boston. The best head lettuce for forcing under glass, and one of the best for outdoor planting. Produces large, solid heads, often 10 to 12 inches across. Excellent quality; sure to head....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Black Seeded Simpson. The most popular curled or loose-leaved sort for early outdoor planting.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Cos or "Celery" Lettuce. Best lettuce for hot weather.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
California Cream Butter. Large, solid heads; rich and buttery....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Grand Rapids Forcing. The best loose-leaved sort for forcing under glass and an excellent variety for outdoor planting.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Improved Hanson. Will stand more hot weather than any other sort, excepting "Celery" Lettuce. Immense solid heads.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
May King. The earliest head lettuce grown. Excellent quality....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
New York, or Los Angeles. Best head lettuce for outdoor planting..	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Chicken or Rabbit Lettuce. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00

Muskmelon

Banana. 18 to 36 inches long; excellent quality.....	.10	.15	.45	1.50
Emerald Gem. None better for home use, but is too soft to stand shipping. Salmon fleshed. Extra early.....	.05	.12	.35	1.15
Fordhook. Equals Emerald Gem in flavor, and will carry to market even better than the famous Rocky Ford. Extra early. Salmon fleshed .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Jenny Lind. The sweetest of all green-fleshed melons. Extra early..	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Montreal Nutmeg. The best of the large sized green-fleshed melons. Often weighs 15 to 20 pounds, melting and delicious flavor, good shipper and commands the highest price on the city markets..	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Osage or Miller's Cream is our favorite as a late variety. Fruits large, salmon flesh, thick, fine grained and highly flavored. A good shipper, and always in demand.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Rocky Ford. The most famous muskmelon.....	.05	.10	.30	.90

Muskmelon—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Salmon Fleshed Rocky Ford. The best of the Rocky Ford type of melons. The flesh is very deep, solid, ripens clear to the rind, has a very small seed cavity and is lusciously sweet and melting. Rust resistant and the best cropper of them all.....	\$0.05	\$0.12	\$0.35	\$1.25
Honey Dew. The sweetest variety grown.....	.10	.18	.50	1.75
Phenomenal Winter Melon. Keep until Christmas.....	.25			

Watermelon

Alabama Sweet. A popular variety in the South.....	.05	.08	.20	.65
Cole's Early. The earliest melon grown. Small in size, but what they lack in size they make up in number.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Early Fordhook. Earliest large fruited melon. Deliciously sweet....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Golden Honey. A popular yellow fleshed variety.....	.10	.18	.50	1.75
Halbert Honey. Correctly named. Delicious.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Harris' Early. The best extra early shipping melon. Larger and tougher rind than Cole's Early.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Irish Grey. A new variety, that will produce more good marketable melons than any other variety we know of. Size uniformly large; rind grey in color, and tough; red flesh; unusually sweet and of best quality. Ripens earlier than Tom Watson and will keep in good condition for a long period. One of the best varieties for the home market and for shipping.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo. Has the reputation of being the sweetest melon grown. On account of its thin rind it is not recommended for shipping.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Mammoth Prize. The largest watermelon grown.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Peerless or Ice Cream. An excellent sort for home garden.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Sweet Heart. Large round melon. Good shipper.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Tom Watson. Often weighs 50 to 60 pounds, and averages on good soil over 30 pounds. A melon of superb quality. The rind is not thick, but it is hard and tough, so that it is unsurpassed as a market and shipping sort.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Winter. Keep until late in the fall or winter.....	.15	.60		
Citron. (For preserves).....	.05	.10	.25	.75



Fordhook Muskmelon



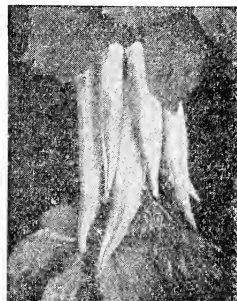
Cole's Early Watermelon

Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. The true curled leaf variety. Ready for use in six weeks from sowing.....	.05	.10	.28	.85
White London. Seeds white; preferred by housewives for pickling.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Okra

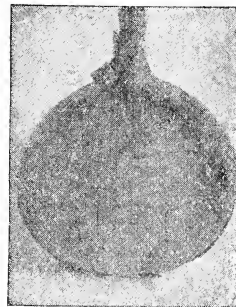
Improved White Velvet. The best variety. Popular in the South, and can be easily grown in the North. Young seed pods fine for soups, etc.05	.08	.20	.60
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Imp. White Velvet Okra

Onion

Australian Brown. Extremely early; mild flavor; good keeper, having been kept in fine condition for a year after harvest.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75
First Prize Bermuda. The earliest white onion.....	.10	.60	2.00	7.00
Extra Early Red. Earliest red onion grown.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75
Extra Early Barletta. (For pickles).....	.10	.40	1.25	4.25
Large Red Wethersfield. The standard main-crop dark red variety.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75
Mammoth Silver King. The largest white Onion. Unsurpassed for tenderness and mildness of flavor.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Prizetaker, or Mammoth Spanish. One of the largest, and the most handsome yellow Onion grown, and the mildest of all.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Southport Red Globe. Best round red onion.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75
Southport White Globe. Popular round white variety.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Southport Yellow Globe. The best yellow onion.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75
White Portugal or Silverskin. The standard white variety.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25
White Welsh. Planted for green onions only. The first variety to be ready in the spring. It is a perennial and stays in the ground for years.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.50
Yellow Globe Danvers. The most popular yellow onion.....	.05	.18	.50	1.75



Prizetaker Onion

Parsley

Champion Moss Curled. Finest and most handsome variety.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Turnip Rooted. The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip. Excellent for flavoring soups, stews, etc.05	.15	.40	1.25

Parsnip

Improved Hollow Crown. The best variety.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
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Peas

Prices by the half-peck, peck and bushel furnished on application.				
Alaska. Earliest Pea grown. Excellent quality; exceedingly productive. Can be planted as soon as ground thaws out in the spring.....	.08	.14	.40	
American Wonder. One of the finest early Peas grown.....	.08	.14	.40	
"Quality" Drought Proof. (See page 18).....	.10	.20	.60	
Champion of England. Tall late sort; very productive; large pods, well filled with peas of the finest quality.....	.08	.15	.45	
Dwarf Gray Sugar. Best Edible-Podded variety. Cook pods and all, like snap beans. Be sure to plant some. You will like them..	.08	.15	.45	
Gradus or Prosperity. Largest early pea in cultivation.....	.08	.15	.45	
Horsford's Market Garden. The best and most productive main crop variety. We know this variety would please you.....	.08	.15	.45	



Gradus Peas

Peas—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Laxtonian, or Blue Bantam. For a combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness it is unexcelled. Vines dwarf; peas of large size and 8 to 10 in a pod.....	\$0.08		\$0.17	\$0.50
Little Gem. One of the most popular early varieties.....	.08		.16	.45
Little Marvel. The earliest wrinkled pea grown.....	.08		.17	.50
Telephone. Tall, medium late variety with large well filled pods; the very finest quality.....	.08		.15	.45

Pepper

Campbell's Chinese Giant. Largest Pepper grown; very mild.....	.10	.55	1.90	6.50
Coral Gem Boquet. The hottest of them all.....	.10	.50	1.75	6.00
Long Red Cayenne. A large, hot pepper.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.50
Pimento. The great thick-meat canning pepper. Sweet as an apple. Very early. Excellent for home garden.....	.10	.35	1.20	4.00
Ruby King. The most popular red sweet pepper.....	.10	.40	1.30	4.50

Pumpkin

Big Tom, or Improved Large Field. Leading corn field pumpkin....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Jumbo. Often weigh 100 to 300 lbs. Always a prize winner at exhibitions. A good pie pumpkin, splendid keeper, and valuable for feeding purposes. Seed saved from mammoth specimens only..	.10	.18	.50	1.75
Kentucky Field. Sweet; excellent quality; very popular.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
Small Sugar. The very sweetest. The best for pies.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

Radish

Crimson Ball. One of the finest radishes grown. Roots entirely free from hollow center or pithy fibre, and remain in condition the longest of any of the round or turnip shaped varieties..	.05	.12	.35	1.25
Early Bird, or Non Plus Ultra. The earliest variety of all. Bright scarlet. Turnip shaped .....	.05	.12	.35	1.25
Early Long Scarlet Short Top. Best long red radish.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Early Scarlet Turnip. Early round red radish; later than Early Bird.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Early White Turnip. The earliest white radish.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
French Breakfast. Olive shaped; red, white tipped.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Icicle. The best long white radish. Mild and sweet.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
Long White Strassburg. The best summer radish.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Nerima Long. 3 feet long. Crisp and brittle.....	.10	.35	1.10	3.75
Sakurijima. 5 to 30 lbs. each. Excellent quality.....	.10	.35	1.10	3.75
Scarlet China. The best winter radish.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A very popular early radish.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
Prize Mixture. (All the early varieties mixed).....	.05	.10	.30	.90

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

Early Giant. Mammoth stalks; best and earliest variety.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The best variety.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
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Spinach

Improved Victoria. Best variety. Remains in prime condition from 2 to 3 weeks after nearly all other sorts have run to seed.....	.05	.08	.20	.65
New Zealand. Especially suited to dry and arid locations where other varieties do not do well, and the only kind that can be successfully grown in hot weather.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Prickly Seeded, or Winter. Very hardy.. The best to plant in autumn for early spring use.....	.05	.07	.15	.45

Squash

Delicious. The sweetest and richest flavored squash grown. Average from 5 to 10 pounds each. Keep all winter.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Fordhook. Excellent for either summer or winter use. Gathered while young the fruits are cooked without removing the skin and are very sweet and tender. If allowed to ripen on the vine and stored in a cool, dry place they will keep until the following June. This squash is easily grown on all soils, and while it is quite small in size, it is immensely productive.....	.05	.18	.50	1.65
Genuine Hubbard. Most popular winter variety.....	.05	.18	.50	1.65
Golden Hubbard. A week earlier than Genuine Hubbard.....	.05	.12	.35	1.25
Giant Summer Crookneck. Best summer squash.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Best summer squash for shipping to distant markets, but not as good eating as Crookneck.....	.05	.15	.40	1.35

Tobacco

You may or may not have a grudge against the Tobacco Trust, but what's the use of spending your money for Tobacco when you can easily grow your own and be sure of having a good supply of pure unadulterated natural leaf for either smoking or chewing that has not been "doped" or "doctored" up by the manufacturer. A packet or two of seed will grow enough to supply most anyone.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The best variety to grow in the Northern and Middle States. Can be successfully grown even in the far North..	.10	.60	2.00	7.00
Fine Havana. Choice seed from an extra select strain.....	.10	.60	2.00	7.00
Improved White Burley. (Extra select strain.) Popular variety for chewing .....	.10	.65	2.10	7.60



Chinese Giant



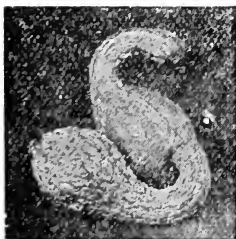
Early Bird Radish



Early Giant Rhubarb



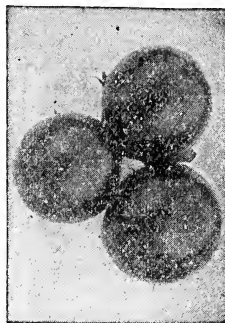
M. S. I. Salsify



G. S. Crookneck Squash

Tomato

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Bonny Best. Very early, vigorous and productive, color scarlet.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.90	\$3.00
Campbell's Earlibest. (See page 19).....	.10	.45	1.45	5.00
Chalk's Early Jewel. Large, smooth, extra early bright red tomato. Considered by many to be the best early sort.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Dwarf Stone. Is the best of the dwarf growing sorts. The fruits, which hang well up off the ground, are nearly as large as those of the original Stone, and excellent in quality, smooth, meaty and solid. Dwarf varieties do not produce as many fruits to the plant as the larger sorts, but owing to their small size and upright growth twice as many plants can be set in the same garden space.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
Favorite. Excellent red tomato. Very productive.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Golden Queen. Large yellow tomato.....	.05	.25	.80	2.75
June Pink. The earliest pink variety. Same season as Spark's Earliana, but larger; quality excellent.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
Livingston's Globe. The most popular variety in the South for shipping to Northern markets.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
Paragon. Bright red, round, solid, productive; main crop.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Perfection. Standard early red variety; always satisfactory.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Ponderosa. Largest tomato grown; nearest seedless of any variety.....	.10	.45	1.45	5.00
Red Cherry. Small fruited sort. Fine for preserves.....	.05	.35	1.20	4.00
Red Rock. Very fine, medium early, large, round, smooth, bright red sort; excellent canning variety.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Spark's Earliana. Standard extra early red tomato.....	.05	.30	1.05	3.50
Stone. The old stand-by. Large, bright red, perfectly smooth, main crop tomato. The standard by which all other varieties are judged.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Yellow Pear. Small yellow fruits; pear shape; very sweet. Fine for preserves and eating out of hand. Plant a few for the children..	.05	.30	1.00	3.50



Dwarf Stone Tomato



Chalk's Early Jewel

Turnip

Amber Globe. The best large yellow late sort.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. The standard early variety.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Earliest Turnip grown.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. The best early yellow Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Shogoin Mammoth. Mammoth variety from Japan.....	.10	.35		
White Egg. An excellent variety.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

Rutabagas, or Swedes

Improved Purple Top Yellow. The best yellow variety.....	.05	.10	.28	.85
Monarch, or Elephant. Mammoth size; yields enormous crop.....	.05	.10	.28	.85
Sweet Russia. Excellent keeper; flesh white, very firm and sweet..	.05	.10	.28	.85



P. T. White Globe Turnip

CAMPBELL'S EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

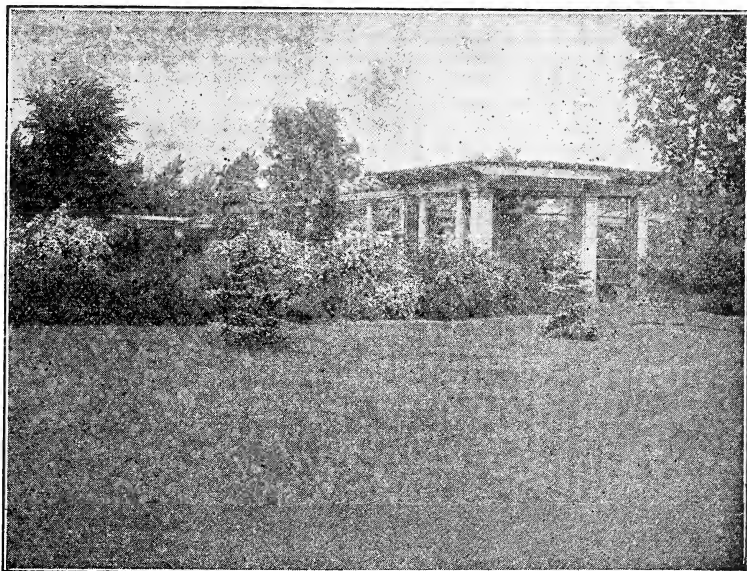
Lawn trouble will be ended if you sow our Evergreen Lawn Mixture. If you want a beautiful lawn that will at all times be green and velvety, don't waste time and money sowing cheap grass seed. Our Evergreen Lawn Mixture is composed of the finest varieties of grasses, each of which has its season of beauty, with the result that a sod is produced that is always green. It will produce a rich and enduring turf in the shortest possible time without the use of cheap "quick growing" grasses. Not only is our Evergreen Lawn Mixture the best lawn mixture obtainable, but in the end it is really the most economical brand to plant. Being free from chaff, and of high germination, one pound will sow 400 square feet. Prices: ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$2.00; postpaid.

Campbell's Shady Nook Lawn Mixture

On nearly every lawn there are unsightly spots caused by the fact that ordinary varieties of grasses used for lawns do not do well in the shade. Our Shady Nook Mixture is made up of the most expensive fancy grasses which naturally grow in shady spots. Prices: ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$2.35; postpaid.

White Clover for Lawns

We have an Extra Fancy Dwarf White Clover that is especially fine for sowing with lawn grass mixtures. This variety will retain its green appearance throughout the hottest summer, and forms a close herbage which blends with the other grasses. For this purpose we recommend one ounce to each pound of grass seed. Pkt. (about one ounce), 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 85c; postpaid.



Campbell's Evergreen Lawn Mixture



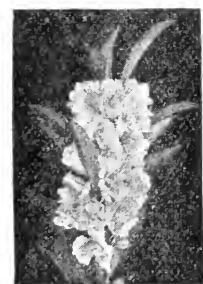
G. C. F. Comet Aster



S. Branching Aster



Anemone



Balsam



Wool Flower

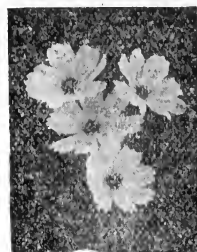


Centaurea Imp.

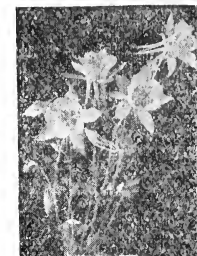
Campbell's "Bred-to-Bloom" Flower Seeds Wholesale Prices

Direct to the Planter

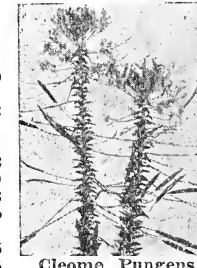
	Pkt.
AGERATUM, A most effective annual bedding plant. Mixed.....	\$0.04
AGROSTEMMA, A beautiful annual suitable for borders. Plants grow one foot high; bright-rose flowers.....	.04
ALYSSUM, Little Gem. Excellent for borders and edgings.....	.04
Sweet. (White.) Fine for edgings and window boxes.....	.04
Lilac Queen. (New Lilac Colored Sweet.) Extra select.....	.10
Gold Dust. Deep, pure yellow flowers. Hardy perennial.....	.05
ANEMANTHUS, Handsome, brilliant foliage; pretty flowers.....	.04
ANEMONE (Windflower). Beautiful hardy perennial. Mixed colors.....	.05
ARCTOTIS, Grandis. Bushy plants, 2 to 3 feet across, with silvery-white, deeply cut foliage. Daisy-like silvery-white flowers with sky-blue eyes surrounded by a narrow yellow zone; under part of petals lilac-blue; flowers 2½ inches across. One of our most attractive annuals.....	.05
ASPARAGUS FERN. (Asparagus Sprengeri).....	.05
ASTER, Queen of the Market. Large double flowers; the earliest variety. Mixed colors.....	.05
Giant Chrysanthemum-Flowered Comet. The finest of all, coming a little later than Queen of the Market. Choicest mixture. Sure to more than please you.....	.10
Simple's Branching. The popular big late variety. Very handsome. Double flowers on long stems. Mixed colors.....	.08
King. Large, massive double flowers, with long, narrow, more or less quilled petals which are curled and incurved in the center. Mixed colors.....	.08
Giant Ostrich Feather. Many colors, mixed.....	.10
Paeony-Flowered Perfection. Very double. All colors mixed.....	.08
Double, Many Kinds Mixed.....	.05
BALLOON VINE. Rapid and graceful climber; six feet high. Flowers resemble small balloons.....	.05
BALSAM (Lady Slipper). Choice double, all colors mixed.....	.05
BARTONIA, Aurea. Beautiful yellow blossoms. A most showy hardy annual.....	.05
BEGONIA, Vernon. Orange carmine; red foliage.....	.10
BELLIS (Double Daisy). Hardy perennial. All colors mixed.....	.10
BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy). Very pretty, small, cineraria like flowers; blue, white and pink. All colors mixed.....	.05
CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Choice Double Mixed.....	.04
CALLIOPSIS. Finest mixture of yellow, orange, red, brown, etc.....	.04
CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell). Exceedingly showy. Choice mixed.....	.05
CANARY BIRD VINE. Neat and attractive climber; yellow flowers.....	.05
CANDYTUFT, Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. White, Finest of all.....	.05
Crimson. Very fine. Rich and showy.....	.05
Pink. One of the finest for edging, bedding and cutting.....	.10
White. Fine for borders.....	.04
All Colors Mixed.....	.05
CANNA, Giant Flowered Mixed. Bloom the first year from seed.....	.05
CARDINAL CLIMBER. The most beautiful and brilliant climber ever grown. Strong, rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from midsummer to frost.....	.10
CARNATION, Double Mixed. The very choicest varieties.....	.08
CENTAUREA, Cyanus (Bachelor's Button).....	.04
Imperialis (Sweet Sultan). Popular for cut flowers. Fine mixed.....	.04
CHINESE LANTERN PLANT. Grown for its showy scarlet fruit calyces; used for winter decoration. Very fine.....	.10
CHINESE WOOL FLOWER (Celosia Childsii). The most magnificent garden annual ever introduced. Commences blooming early and continues until frost. 2 to 3 feet high; scarlet wool-like blossoms in immense clusters, often measuring 2 feet in circumference.....	.10
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Double White.....	.05
Double Yellow.....	.05
Double Mixed.....	.05
CLEOME PUNGENS (Giant Spider Plant). Showy annual, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with rose colored flowers of peculiar and interesting shape, suggesting spiders. Blooms every day in the season.....	.05
COBEA SCANDENS. Handsome, rapid growing, annual climber with purplish-lilac bell-shaped flowers.....	.05
COCKSCOMB (Celosia Cristata). Fine mixed.....	.04
COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). Hardy perennial. Prize mixture.....	.04
COSMOS, Giant Flowering. All colors mixed.....	.05
Giant Summer. As early as the earliest and continues until frost. As large as the late sorts. All colors mixed.....	.10
COREOPSIS, Grandiflora. Large golden-yellow flowers profusely all summer. Excellent for cutting. Fine hardy perennial.....	.05
CYPRESS VINE. One of the most popular climbers.....	.05
DAHLIA, Choice Double. All colors mixed. Easily raised from seed, and bloom the first year.....	.10
Cactus. Excellent mixture of the finest cactus sorts.....	.15
DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). Choice mixed.....	.05
DIANTHUS, Double Chinese Pinks. Choice mixture.....	.05



Cosmos



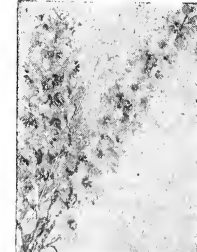
Columbine



Cleome Pungens



Cobea Scandens



Delphinium



Digitalis



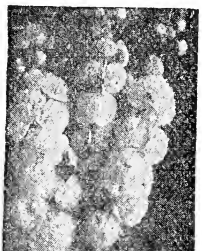
Dahila



Eschscholtzia



Gaillardia



Double Hollyhock

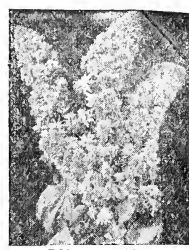


Hibiscus



G. A. D. Marigold

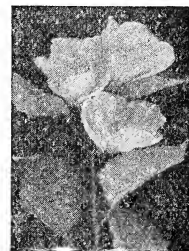
- DIGITALIS** (Foxglove). Hardy. Very showy. All colors mixed.... .05
- DIMORPHOTHECA** (African Daisy), New Aurantica Hybrids. Splendid mixture of all colors, from white through various shades of cream, yellow, orange, rose, etc..... .10
- DOLICHOS** (Hyacinth Bean). **Princess Helen**. White..... .05
- Purple Soudan**. Purplish flowers; red seed pods. Finest variety
- New White Bush**. Very handsome. True bush habit with magnificent flower spikes that grow from 10 to 15 inches above foliage..... .05
- DRACOCEPHALUM**, **Moldavicum**. Showy annual producing long spikes of light blue flowers. Fine for cutting..... .05
- ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (California Poppy), **Burbank's Crimson**. Handsome
- Rose Cardinal**. Extremely beautiful..... .10
- Large Yellow**. No plant with yellow flowers more beautiful..... .05
- Choice Mixed**. Red, pink, white, cream and yellow..... .05
- EVERLASTINGS** (Straw Flowers). Beautiful flowers that, when dried, retain much of their original shape and splendor. Popular for winter. Most showy when arranged in bouquets with ornamental grasses. Mixed, many kinds..... .05
- FEVERFEW**, **Extra Select Double**..... .05
- FORGET-ME-NOT** (Myosotis). Choice..... .05
- FOUR O'CLOCK** (Marvel of Peru). All colors mixed..... .04
- GAILLARDIA**, **Annual**. Double and Single. Choice mixture..... .05
- Perennial**. Beautiful and showy. Fine for cut flowers..... .10
- GERANIUM**. Choicest varieties, mixed..... .10
- GILIA**, **Mixed**. Free blooming; fine for beds, rockeries or lawns..... .04
- GLADIOLUS**. All colors mixed..... .10
- GLOXINIA**. Choicest strains in finest mixture..... .25
- GODETIA**. Beautiful hardy annual about 1 foot high; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of delicate colors and shades that glisten like silk. Fine for bedding and pots. Not recommended for hot locations. Many choice sorts mixed..... .05
- GYPSOPHILA**, **Elegans White** (Angel's Breath). Fine for bouquets..
- Elegans Rosea**. Soft pink. Exceedingly beautiful..... .04
- HELIOTROPE**. One of the most fragrant of all plants, and very beautiful. Fine for bedding, and one of the best winter house plants. Easily grown. New and choice varieties, mixed..... .10
- HIBISCUS**, **Africanus**. Bloom from early summer until October..... .05
- HOLLYHOCK**, **Prize Double**. Largest and finest of all. Mixed..... .05
- ICE PLANT**. Fine trailing plant for hanging basket or rockeries..... .05
- IRIS**, **Kaempferi** (Japanese Iris). The finest of all Iris; flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and perfectly hardy. Easily grown from seed. All colors mixed..... .10
- JOB'S TEARS**. Curious and ornamental. Seeds used for beads and ornamental purposes. (Ounce, 15c)..... .05
- KOCHIA** (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress). Forms dense bushes of cypress like appearance. During the summer they remain light green and in early fall they change to carmine or blood-red.... .05
- LANTANA**. Choicest varieties, mixed..... .10
- LARKSPUR**, **Double Giant Hyacinth-Flowered**. 3 feet high. Mixed..
- Double Tall Rocket**. Mixed..... .04
- LILIES**, **Yellow**. Beautiful perennial, hardy lilies. No seed to offer. Choice bulbs, 15c each; 3 for 40c; 12 for \$1.25; postpaid..... .04
- LINUM**, **Grandiflorum Rubrum** (Crimson Flax)..... .04
- LOBELIA**. Delicate little blue and white flowers; annual, 6 inches high. Fine for borders and vases, and do well in a shady location. Choice mixed..... .05
- LUPINUS**, **Annual**. Long spikes; various colored flowers..... .04
- Perennial**. 3 feet high; extra fine..... .05
- MALLOW MARVELS**. Immense showy flowers from June until late fall. White, Pink and Red, mixed..... .10
- MARIGOLD**, **Giant African Double**. Mixed..... .04
- Double Dwarf French**..... .04
- MIGNONETTE**, **Sweet**..... .04
- Superb Mixed**. Many shades and types. Very choice..... .05
- MOONFLOWER**, **Sweet Scented Giant Flowering**..... .05
- MORNING GLORY**, **Superb Mixed**. All the plain colors, variegated, mottled and striped. (Ounce, 15c)..... .04
- Double Snow Fairy**. Double as a Carnation and as large as the average Morning Glory. Always in bloom, from early in the season until frost. A mass of white blossoms that are too double to close, so stay open until they wilt and drop off, some remaining on the vine until the second day. Don't fail to plant seed of this magnificent new variety..... .10
- Japanese Giants**. Gigantic in size; most gorgeous colors. (Oz., 25c)..... .05
- Japanese Fancy Fringed**. Extra fine. (Ounce, 50c)..... .10
- Dwarf**. A fine winter house-blooming variety; 12 inches high. Flowers richly colored, and remains open late in the day..... .05
- NASTURTIUM**, **Dwarf**. Giant Flowered. Choice mixture of the finest shades of rose, crimson, scarlet, brown, yellow, spotted, striped and splashed. (Ounce, 20c)..... .04
- Dwarf Variegated-Leaved**. Handsome foliage plant. Flowers varied in color from deep scarlet, bright crimson, and light primrose to deep orange shades, while some are spotted and veined with coppery and bronze tints. (Ounce, 35c)..... .05
- Dwarf Ivy-Leaved**. Flowers well up above the foliage, and beautifully fringed at edges. Blossom in greater profusion than any other variety of Nasturtium, and remarkable for their colors and color combinations not found in any other strains. (Ounce, 35c)..... .05
- Tall or Climbing**. Giant Flowering. Our special mixture, containing all the choicest colors. (Ounce, 15c)..... .04
- Tall Variegated-Leaved**. Choice mixture. (Ounce, 35c)..... .05
- Tall Ivy-Leaved**. Choice mixture. (Ounce, 35c)..... .05
- NICOTIANA**, **Affinis Hybrids**. Compact bush, about 3 feet high; bloom all summer and fall; sweet-scented, tube-shaped white, purple, red, salmon, pink and violet flowers..... .05
- NIGELLA**, **Damascena** (Love-in-a-Mist). Double blue..... .04



Mignonette



Morning Glory



Mallow-Marvels



Nasturtium



Pansy



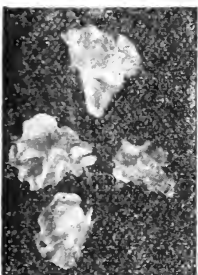
Phlox



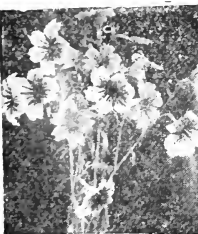
Petunias



Oriental Poppy



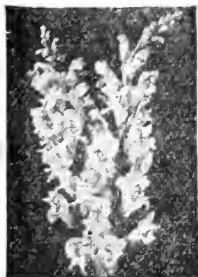
Sweet Peas



Salpiglossis



Sweet William



Snapdragon

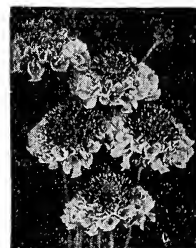
- OENOTHERA** (Evening Primrose). Neat plants; large saucer-shaped flowers, white and yellow; emit a delightful perfume..... .06
- ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**. Many varieties. Fine mixture..... .05
- ONALIS**, *Tropaeoloides*. Reddish-brown leaves; bright yellow flowers.. .05
- PANSY**, Choice Mixed..... .08
- Extra Fancy Large Flowering. Mixed..... .10
- Mammoth Orchid-Flowering**. Mammoth blossoms, with petals ruffled and curled in such a manner as to give the effect of a double flower. Some lovely tints and colors not found in any other strain of Pansies..... .15
- Best Giant Flowering**. The largest and most beautiful of all. The finest collection of colors and variations of colors, with the gigantic blossoms well above the foliage, erect on long, stiff stems. The best we have ever been able to offer; none better at any price..... .25
- PETUNIA**, Single. Good mixed..... .06
- Triumph of the Giants. Largest and finest single Petunia grown. Flowers often measure 7 inches across. All colors, mixed.... .20
- PHLOX DRUMMONDI** (Annual Phlox). Extra choice, large flowering. The very finest mixture..... .05
- PLATYCONDON**. Branching bushes 2 to 3 feet. Large blue and white bell-shaped flowers. Hardy perennial; blooms first year.. .10
- POPPY**, Shirley. The finest single Poppy. Mixed..... .05
- Double Carnation-Flowered. Mixed..... .04
- Double Feather Ball. Mammoth globe-shaped, elegantly fringed flowers. Very beautiful and easily grown..... .10
- Double Paeony-Flowered. Mixed..... .04
- Double. Many sorts and colors mixed..... .04
- Single. Many sorts and colors, mixed..... .04
- Double and Single Mixed..... .04
- Oriental Hybrids**. For brilliancy of color nothing equals them. Flowers of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter; colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant dazzling scarlet and richest maroon purple. Perfectly hardy perennials..... .10
- PORTULACA**, Giant Flowered. Mixed..... .05
- Double Rose-Flowered. Unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. All colors mixed..... .10
- RICINUS** (Castor Oil Bean), Giant Zanzibar. From seed of this variety, sown in the open ground in May, the plants are in full foliage early in July, and attain a height of 12 to 14 feet. The enormous and beautiful leaves measure from 2 to 4 feet across. (Ounce, 15c)..... .04
- ROSE**, Japanese. Easily grown from seed..... .10
- SALPIGLOSSIS**. Free-flowering annual. Succeeds best in cool, moist, soil, 18 inches high; velvety funnel-shaped flowers. Many colors mixed..... .05
- SALVIA SPLENDENS** (Scarlet Sage). Extra choice seed of the old standard variety. None of the new varieties will equal it.... .10
- SCABIOSA** (Mourning Bride). Tall mixed..... .04
- SCHIZANTHUS**. Sometimes called Butterfly Flower and Poor Man's Orchid. Mixed..... .05
- SHASTA DAISY**. The largest of all Daisies; white..... .08
- SILENE**, Armenia (Catchfly). Mixed. Fine for rock work or open border..... .04
- SMILAX**. One of the most desirable and graceful window vines.... .05
- SNAPDRAGON** (Antirrhinum). Fancy mixed; all colors..... .05
- SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN** (*Euphorbia Variagata*). One of the finest foliage plants for outdoor planting..... .05
- STOCKS**, Large-Flowering Double Dwarf Ten Weeks. All colors, mixed..... .05
- SUNFLOWER**, Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Double as a Chrysanthemum and as large as a man's hat. (Ounoe, 25c)..... .05
- Red. Very showy and attractive..... .05
- SWEET PEAS**. The best of the standard varieties, mixed. All colors and shades. (Ounce, 15c; ¼ lb., 40c)..... .04
- Spencer, or Giant Ruffled. Extra choice mixture of the finest sorts. (Ounce, 30c; ¼ lb., 90c)..... .08
- Double. Finest double varieties; choice mixed. Do not all come true from seed, about one-half coming double. (Ounce, 30c).... .10
- Cupid or Dwarf. Grow 5 or 6 inches high; full-sized flowers; profuse bloomers. Excellent for borders. All the best colors and shades mixed..... .05
- Perennial. Mixed..... .08
- SWEET WILLIAM**. Choice mixed..... .05
- TRITOMA** (Red Hot Poker Plant). Surpasses the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy. Blooms from August until November..... .10
- VERBENA**, Giant Mixed. The very best..... .05
- Good Mixed..... .05
- VINCA**. Free flowering house or bedding plant. Will flower in the garden all season, and if potted in fall will bloom all winter. pink and white. Mixed..... .05
- VIRGINIA STOCKS**. Early flowering hardy annuals, largely grown for their bright effect in the garden..... .04
- WALL FLOWER**. Mixed. Extra select varieties..... .05
- WILD CUCUMBER**. (Ounce, 20c)..... .04
- ZINNIA**, Giant Dahlia-Flowered. The finest of all Zinnias; mammoth in size and as double as the most double Dahlia. The finest assortment of colors ever offered. No flowers are more easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, and few bloom so continually throughout the entire summer. Accept no other variety; none will compare with our Giant Dahlia-Flowered.... .05
- Dwarf. Fine for borders. Very beautiful. Excellent mixture of colors..... .05



Shasta Daisy



Stocks



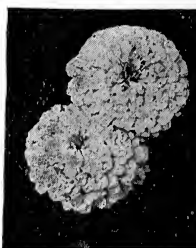
Scabiosa



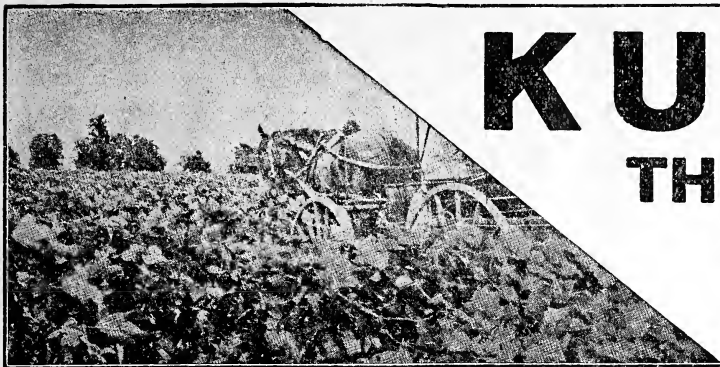
Tritoma



Verbena



Zinnia



KUDZU

THE GREAT FORAGE CROP

Better Than Alfalfa

BETTER, because it succeeds on land too poor for alfalfa.

BETTER, because it does not have to be fertilized or limed.

BETTER, because it outyields alfalfa on poor land.

BETTER, because it enriches poor soil more rapidly and more permanently than it can be improved in any other way.

BETTER, because it will transform non-productive barren hillsides into a main resource of the farm.

BETTER, because it is adapted to every class of well drained soils, both North and South, and will succeed on practically any land not water-soaked and not a desert.

BETTER, because it does not have to be cut at any certain time to save it, and may await the convenience of the farmer.

BETTER, because it cures the quickest of any known hay, and the leaves do not drop off.

BETTER, because a shower of rain does not ruin the hay. It can be harvested when weather conditions are unfavorable for other hays and will yield a fine quality of hay, often when continued showers and dampness would mean ruin to any other legume hay.

BETTER, because it makes a good permanent pasture.

BETTER, because it is not injurious to horses and is perfectly safe for all stock, when fed either green or dry. (Does not cause sickness of animals even when overfed.)

BETTER, because stock like it better.

BETTER, because when fed to cows, it will produce more milk and richer milk than any other one feed.

BETTER, because when moistened, Kudzu hay becomes almost like fresh foliage again and makes an excellent green ration for poultry, rabbits, etc., in the winter.

BETTER, because it contains more protein than alfalfa or wheat bran.

Kudzu is a wonderful perennial legume. It is perfectly hardy all over the United States and endures the winters as far north as Nova Scotia.

Kudzu gives promise of being one of the leading sources of wealth to farmers and stock growers. It springs up from the roots when the first warm days come in the spring and grows vigorously until a killing freeze comes in the fall. Two cuttings can be made each year in the North and four in the South. Instances are known where four cuttings of hay averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per cutting and making a total yield of ten tons per acre in a single season, have been made.

Kudzu contains more protein than wheat bran; as high as 19.32 per cent, and averaging 17.43 per cent. A remarkable feature is that although the hay is richer than alfalfa, yet it is entirely free from the tendency to cause loose bowels, kidney disorders and bloat in horses and other live stock, that interferes so seriously with the use of alfalfa. When moistened, Kudzu hay becomes almost like fresh foliage again and makes an excellent green ration for poultry in winter. It is well adapted for use in making mixed feed stuffs and for all other purposes that alfalfa can be used. Kudzu cures the quickest of any known hay, retaining its leaves and bright green color.

Kudzu will thrive on any soil, provided the land is well

drained. Like any other crop, it will make a stronger growth on rich land, but it does well on land that is too poor for any other hay crop and rapidly improves the soil by drawing in nitrogen from the air. Poor, worn out land planted to Kudzu soon becomes like the rich soil that has been recently cleared from the virgin forest. The soil becomes richer every year, and the deep roots live to a great age and become stronger and more vigorous as the years pass by. The roots penetrate so deeply as to make it proof against dry weather.

Kudzu should be given cultivation the first season. A full crop of corn or a good crop of potatoes, or any other similar crop, may be raised on the same land the first year, so the farmer does not lose the use of the land. After the first year no cultivation is needed, as the vines will run all over the ground the next season and take root at the joints, growing so rapidly as to choke out all other plants (even such pests as Johnson and Bermuda grasses), yet it is an easy matter to get rid of Kudzu if desired, for it has a peculiar habit of neither blooming or bearing seed under field culture, and the plants will only sprout from the crowns and can be killed by cutting off these crowns with a disk plow in hot, dry weather. When the crowns of Kudzu roots are cut off and exposed to sunshine for half a day or so they are killed, and the roots decay. For this reason there is no danger of it ever becoming a pest.

If you have some non-productive, rough, hilly ground, that has heretofore been considered worthless, you can transform it into one of the most profitable portions of your farm. Set out the Kudzu plants on these hills, about 5 feet apart, on plowed strips 5 or 6 feet wide. These strips can be laid off 10 to 12 feet apart on the cross-way of hill-side to prevent washing. The second season these hills will be entirely covered with the finest crop of hay or pasture you ever saw.

Kudzu is a native of Japan, where it is a leading hay crop, and is highly recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Growers are now propagating it almost entirely by transplanting young plants from old Kudzu fields, owing to the fact that the seed is very scarce and does not germinate readily in the open ground. They prepare the ground the same as for a crop of corn, and then check off into rows 5 feet apart each way, setting a plant at each check. It takes only 1743 plants to set an acre, so you see it is not as big a job as one might imagine, and the time spent is a very small consideration when you figure that once you get it planted it is there to stay as long as you want it.

We have a limited supply of the seed to offer this season, and would like to send a small amount of it to each of our customers who wish to get started with this wonderful forage crop. By planting a few dollars' worth of seed you would soon be able to grow enough plants to set an acre. All Kudzu seed sold by us is put up in sealed packages and guaranteed to be the best that can be bought. Per package, 25c; 5 packages, \$1.00; 12 pkgs., \$2.00; 20 pkgs., \$3.00; 35 pkgs., \$5.00; postpaid. Not more than 35 packages to a person, as we haven't enough to go around.

Kudzu Plants

Some planters rather buy Kudzu plants than seed, and to such persons we would recommend that they place their orders as early as possible, as our stock of plants is limited. The plants we send out are all strong, field grown plants of the best hay-making strain, and sure to give satisfaction. The setting of such plants insures getting a start with this wonderful forage plant without delay, and the plants will multiply rapidly when once well established. We pack these plants in cases containing 50 plants each, and will deliver them, prepaid, to any part of the United States at only \$10.00 per case. Send your order early, and we will keep plants for you until planting time.



The REX

EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY

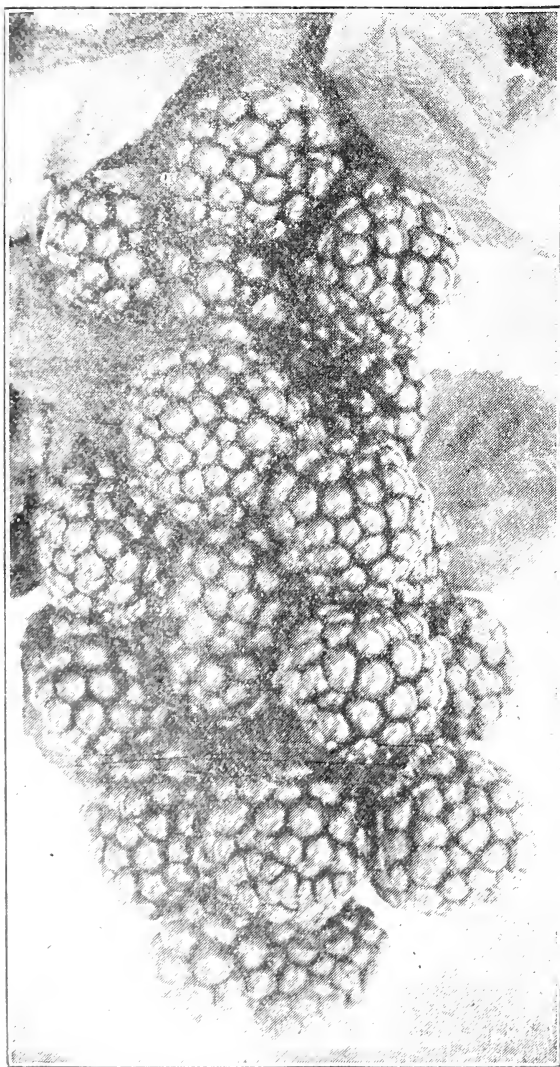
Begins to bear, on the new canes, during the month of June, and continues to set and ripen fruit until fall. The berries are large, of deep red color, and are remarkably sweet and juicy. The canes are strong and vigorous, of upright growth, and are very hardy.

25c Each

\$7.50 per 100

\$1.50 per Dozen

POSTPAID



Giant Grape Blackberry

Named from its habit of fruiting in large, compact clusters which much resemble a cluster of grapes. The berry is of good size, remarkably sweet and juicy. The canes grow rapidly, tall, upright. Its distinguishing feature, in which it stands apart from other varieties, is its immense yield, which, together with its fine quality, make it a very desirable garden and market blackberry of the first rank.

25c Each

\$7.50 per 100

\$1.50 per Dozen

POSTPAID